The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

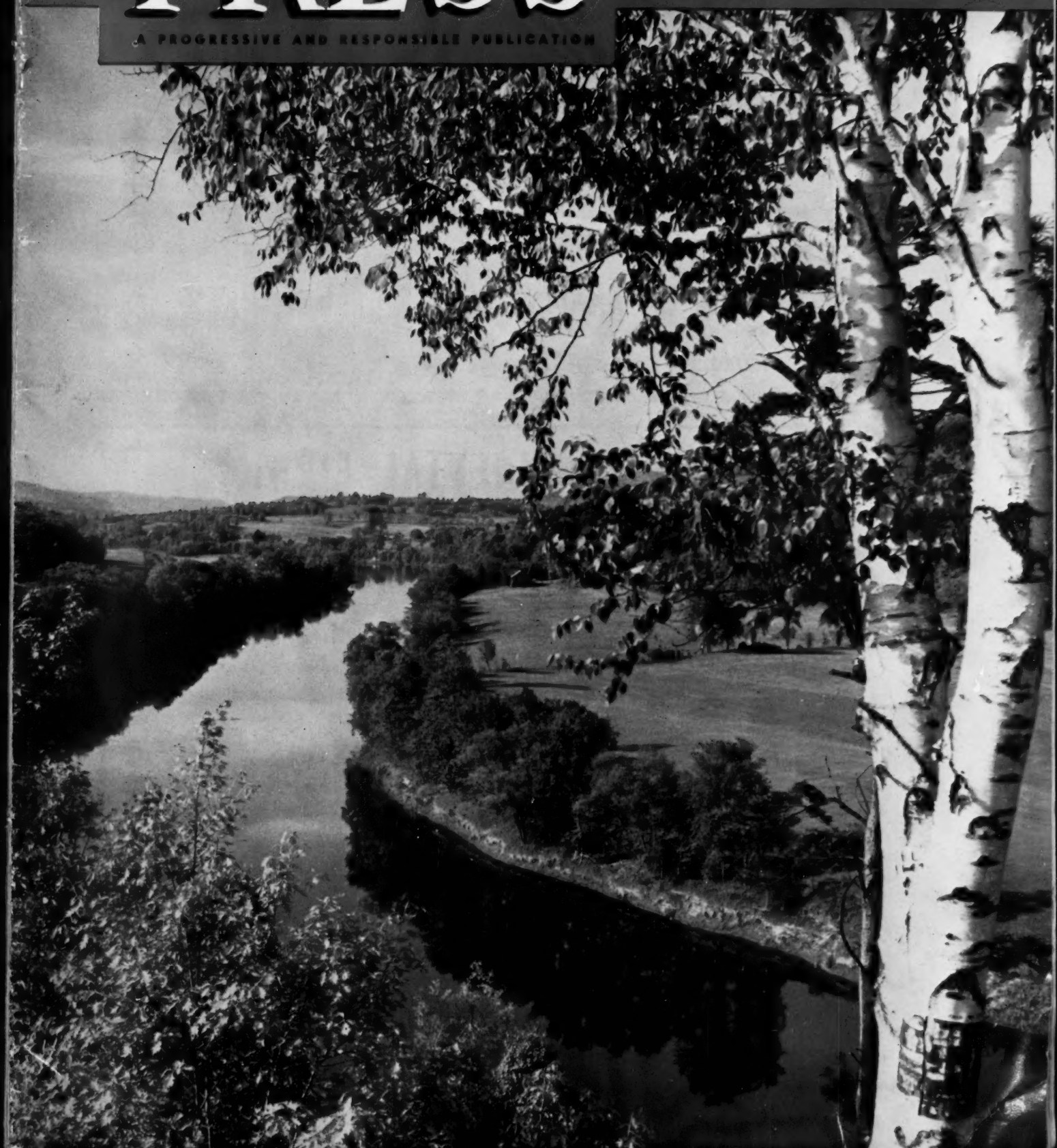
PRESS

JULY 16, 1955

56th year

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION



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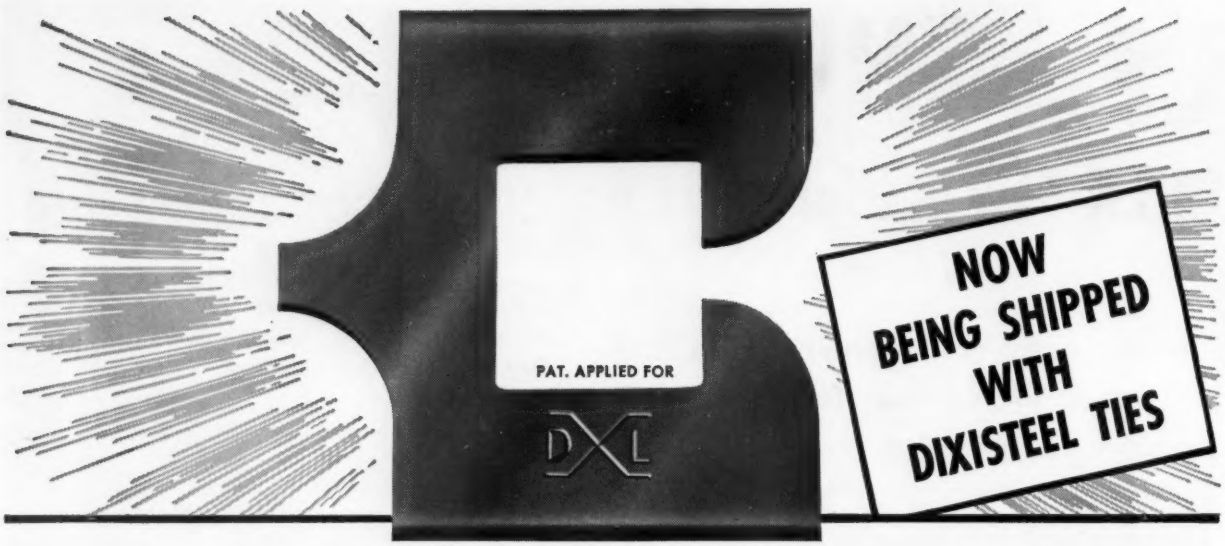

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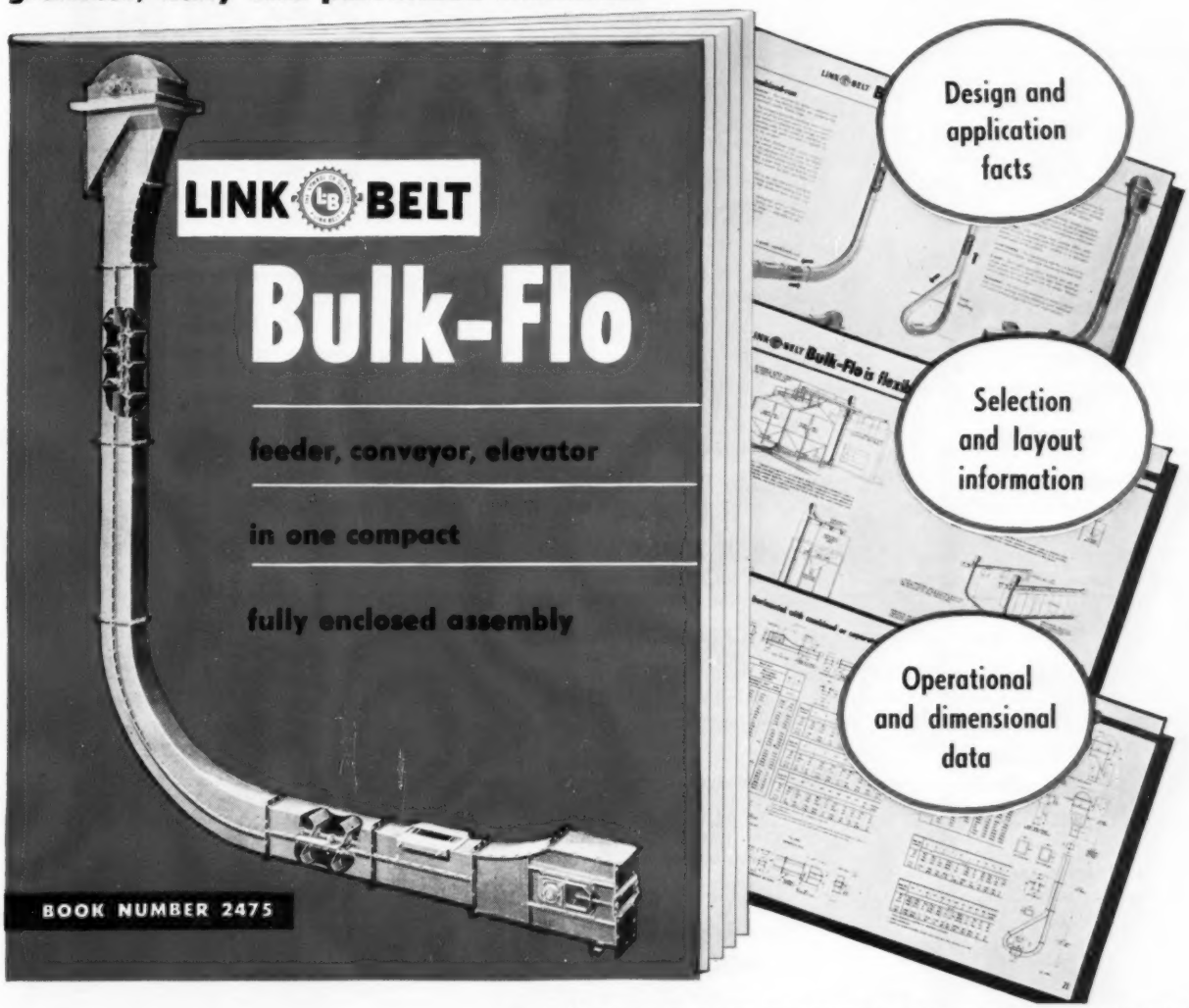

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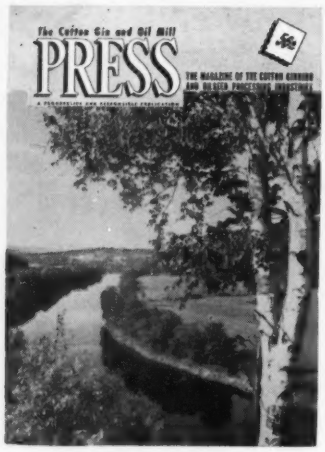

ON OUR COVER:

Why so many folks like to spend their summers in New England is readily apparent from the picture on the cover of this issue. The photographer captured the beauty, peace and quiet that most people are seeking, and few find, when he took this picture. The scene is at Birch Point, on the Connecticut River, in Vermont, near the town of North Thetford.

Photograph by A. Devaney, Inc.

VOL. 56 JULY 16, 1955 NO. 15

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

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National Cotton Ginners' Association

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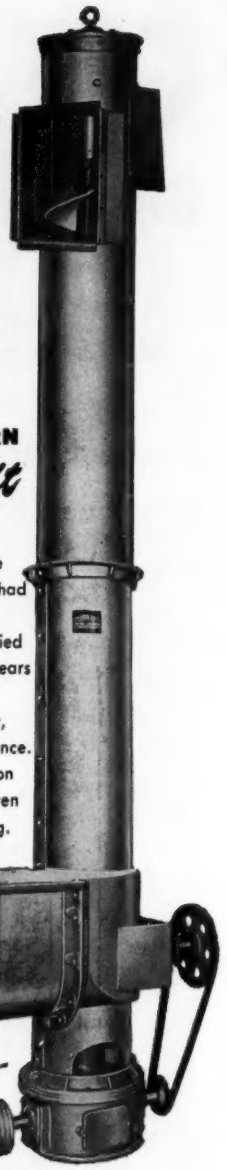

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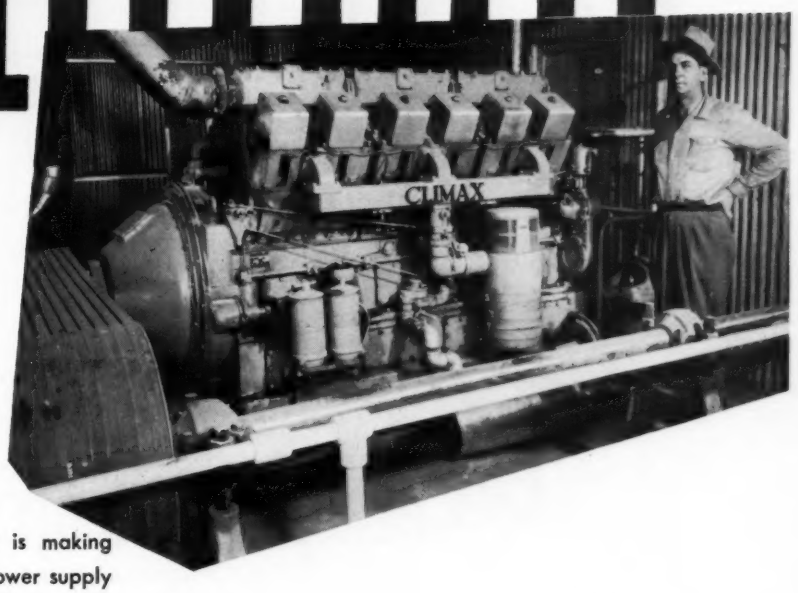

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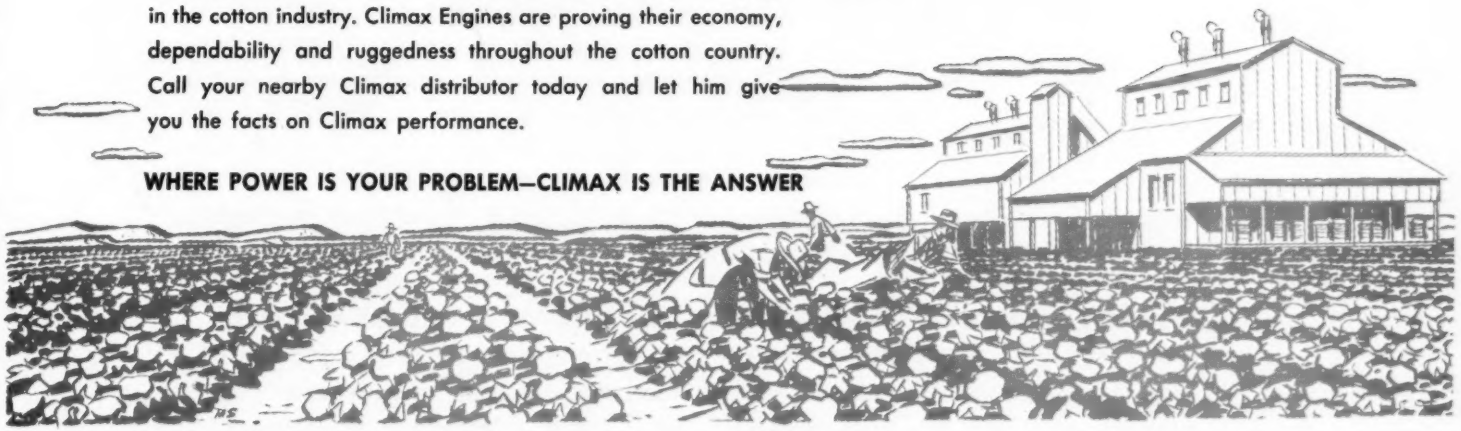

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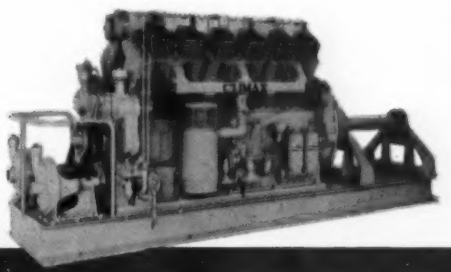

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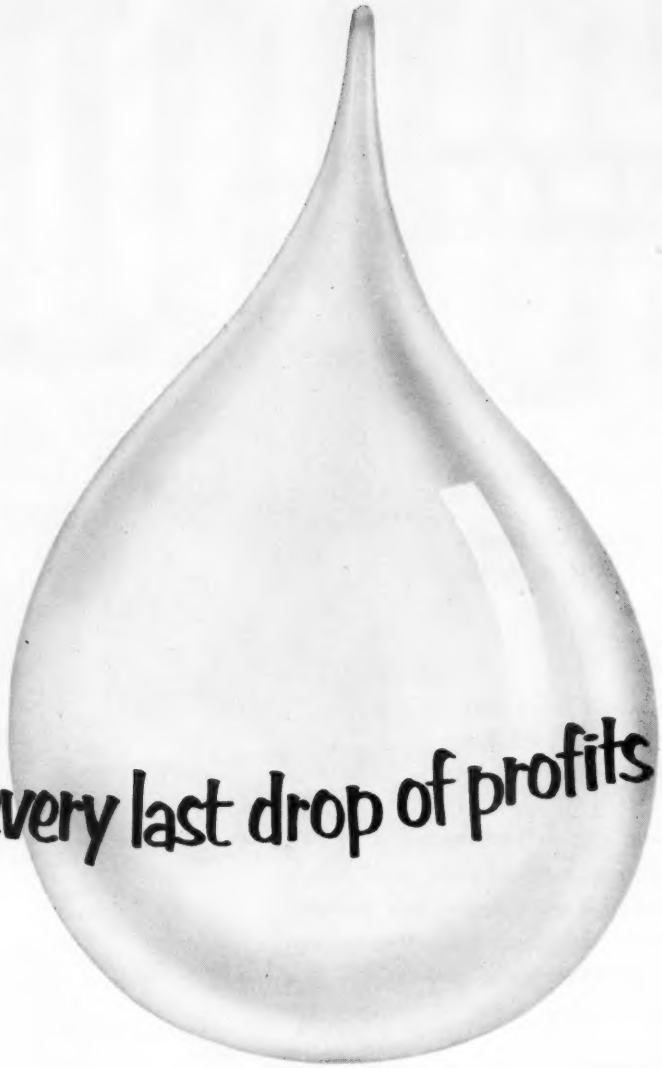

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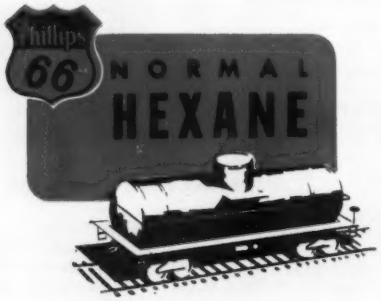

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY
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Developing New Products From Cottonseed Oil and Foots

Chemistry offers many possibilities for finding industrial uses of fats and fatty acids, says paper presented at a 1955 oil mill conference held at Lubbock

By L. A. GOLDBLATT

Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans,
Of the Southern Utilization Research Branch,
Agricultural Research Service, USDA

WHEN the chemist looks at most vegetable oils, he finds a great many points of similarity between the various oils as well as some individual, and frequently characteristic, variations. For example, the chemist finds that practically all vegetable oils are glycerides. Whether the oil is cottonseed oil or olive oil or soybean oil or safflower oil or tung oil, better than 95 per cent of the oil is composed of derivatives of glycerine. Glycerine is the stuff from which the explosive manufacturers make dynamite and cosmetic people make hand lotions and others use for a great many different purposes that may range from storing blood to keeping cigars from drying out.

Of the glyceride in vegetable oils only about 10 per cent is glycerol and the other 90 per cent is fatty acid. There are a great many fatty acids but four or five comprise by far the greatest proportion of all the fat in vegetable oils. Table I gives the name and chemical formula of these acids. They are stearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid and palmitic acid.

Table 1.
Some Important Acids Present in Vegetable Oils

Stearic Acid	$C_{17}H_{35}COOH$
Oleic Acid	$C_{17}H_{33}COOH$
Linoleic Acid	$C_{17}H_{31}COOH$
Linolenic Acid	$C_{17}H_{29}COOH$
Palmitic Acid	$C_{15}H_{31}COOH$

$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2\ CH_2CH_2CH_2CH{-}CH{=}CH{-}$
$CH_2CH_2CH_2\ CH_2CH_2CH_2\ CH_2COOH$

Oleic Acid

The first four of these acids all start with the formula C_{17}. That indicates how closely related they are. Cotton seed oil is about 50 per cent linoleic acid and 25 per cent oleic acid and contains substantially no linolenic acid. Safflower oil is about 75 per cent linoleic acid and 10 per cent oleic acid with no linolenic acid. Soybean oil is comprised of about 55 per cent linoleic acid, about 25 per cent oleic and perhaps 7 per cent linolenic acid. Linseed oil is about 20 per cent linoleic, 25 per cent oleic and 50 per cent linolenic. Corn oil is about 30 per cent oleic and 55 per cent linoleic acid, with very little, if any, linolenic acid. Beef fat or tallow is very rich in stearic acid and oleic acid. Approximately 25 per cent of cottonseed oil is palmitic acid. It is rather unusual in being relatively rich in palmitic acid in comparision with most vegetable oils.

At the bottom of Table I is shown the structure of a molecule of oleic acid, that is, the architectural plan of oleic acid. It consists of 18 carbon atoms in a row. The two end carbon atoms differ a little from each other and from the two middle ones, at carbons 9 and 10 (counting the C in COOH as number 1). The carbon atom at the left-hand end has three hydrogen atoms attached to it instead of two like most of the others and the carbon at the right-hand end has two oxygen atoms attached to it. The carbon atoms 9 and 10 have only one hydrogen atom apiece instead of two like all the rest. In place of those two hydrogen atoms, there is what chemists call a double-bond, or a center of unsaturation. The only difference, chemically, between oleic acid and stearic acid is the double bond. If those two carbon atoms in the 9 and 10 position had each one more hydrogen atom, you would have stearic acid instead of oleic acid. If you want to look at it that way, oleic acid is stearic acid from which two hydrogen atoms, from the 9th and 10th carbons, had been clipped off. To make linoleic acid two more hydrogen atoms would be removed. In this case, one hydrogen atom from carbon 12 and another from carbon 13 and linoleic acid would have two double bonds, one at carbon 9-10 and the other at 12-13. To make linolenic acid, we would clip off two more hydrogen atoms — this time at carbons 15 and 16 and linolenic acid has three double bonds between carbons 9-10, 12-13, and 15-16. To make palmitic acid, carbon 9 and 10 would be clipped out altogether and that would leave only the 16 carbons that you see in palmitic acid. That indicates how closely related these various acids are. Chemically, the essential difference between cottonseed oil, safflower oil, soya bean oil, linseed oil, or corn oil, is in the relative proportion of the C-18 and C-16 acids. All the other differences in composition are very small in proportion and amount to certainly less than five per cent.

Originally, these various oils were used for specific purposes primarily because of these differences in composition. Small though they are chemically, they result in major differences in properties. Linseed oil with a lot of linolenic and linoleic acid is unsuitable as an edible oil but it makes a good drying oil for paints and varnishes. Cottonseed oil with no linolenic acid but a lot of oleic and linoleic acid makes a good edible and salad oil but is not good as a drying oil. Soybean oil is in between. It contains some linolenic acid which makes it a semi-drying oil and large proportions of oleic and linoleic acid which makes it an edible oil.

As time went on, chemists learned more and more about how to inter-convert these various acids. You have all heard of the process of hydrogenation. That process has been used industrially for the hydrogenation of oils for 50 years. In that time chemists have learned more and more how to control the pattern of hydrogenation. The effect of this and the development of other technical processes and processing techniques, such as ester interchange, and better control of oxidative and flavor stability has been to make it easier and therefore less expensive to interconvert the various oils. Another result is that the prices of these oils have tended to come closer together. The most recent issue of The Fats and Oil Situation, a publication of the Agricultural Marketing Service, has data that are very striking. They listed, among other things, the current price of numerous oils together with the price two years ago. The prices of about 10 of these oils are shown in Table 2.

Table 2.
Prices of Various Oils

Oil	Price — Cents per Pound December 1952	December 1954
Corn, crude, Midwest	14.4	13.2
Cottonseed, Crude, S.E.	14.0	12.9
Lard, prime, Chicago	8.1	13.5
Linseed, raw, Minn.	14.8	12.7
Oiticica, drums, New York	26.6	16.5
Oleo oil, drums, New York	11.8	18.7
Peanut, crude, S.E.	25.1	19.2
Soybean, crude, Midwest	12.9	12.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	6.3	11.2
Tung, New York	34.2	20.7
Spread of Ten Oils	6.3-34.2	11.2-20.7

The particularly significant thing about this table is that the low priced oils are the ones that have especially gone up in prices; the high priced oils are the ones that have come down in price so that the range has been greatly narrowed. Instead of a range from 6.3 to 34.2 cents per pound, the range is now from 11.2 to 20.7 cents. A range of about 500 per cent has gone down to a range of less than 100 per cent and at least some of that range is due to geography; that is, the price in New York as against the Southeast as against the Midwest.

(Continued on Page 34)

Mechanization Conference Plans Listed by Welch

How to overcome the remaining obstacles to complete mechanization of cotton production will be analyzed at the ninth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference Sept. 7-8-9 at College Station, Texas.

The meeting is sponsored by the National Cotton Council, in cooperation with the Texas A. & M. College System, USDA, Farm Equipment Institute, and the Cotton Belt land grant colleges.

Under what conditions is a cotton farmer justified in substituting machines for labor-consuming methods of production? This is one of the many problems that will be considered in a discussion, "Facing the Challenge of Mechanization," a program highlight.

Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director of the division of production and marketing, National Cotton Council, commenting on this phase of the program, points out that the large majority of cotton farms already are partially mechanized. Some are just about completely mechanized.

Tractors are used extensively in all parts of the Cotton Belt for land preparation, planting, and cultivation. Thinning, weeding, and harvesting, however, still demand a great deal of hand labor and account for most of the labor costs in cotton production.

Welch notes that there has been an increase of a million tractors and a decline of two million in the number of workstock in the major cotton-producing states during the past 10 years.

It is estimated that some hand labor is required for chopping and weeding practically all of the crop. In 1954 an estimated 22 percent of the cotton crop was harvested mechanically.

CLAUDE L. WELCH

Gin Scene Wins Award

A photograph taken at Vance Griffin's gin in Brunswick, Tenn., has won an award for Fred Bauer, Jr., Memphis, in an amateur snapshot contest. The picture shows a bale of cotton being lifted by a worker.

Neufeld Succeeds Frick As Calcot President

Edwin J. Neufeld, 40-year old Wasco farmer, is the new president of the California Cotton Cooperative Association, succeeding Lloyd W. Frick who has retired after 23 years in office.

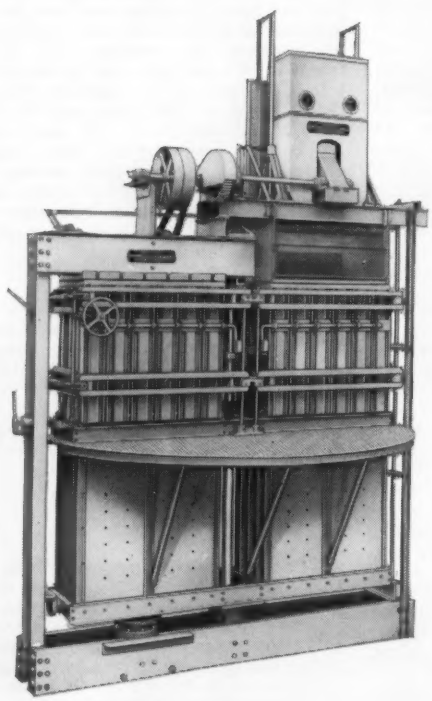
Neufeld was elected by the Calcot, Ltd., board of directors, following the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the cooperative association in June. He is a director of the Bakersfield Production Credit Association, the Wasco Growers' Cooperative Gin, and Central Valley Empire Association.

In recognition of his "long and capable" service, directors elected Frick to the new post of chairman of the board of directors and named J. Russell Kennedy, general manager, as executive vice-president.

Kennedy announced Calcot will undertake a program to improve the quality of California cotton and that the services of George Harrison, recognized as the developer of the world-famed Acala 4-42 cotton strain, have been engaged for this purpose. Harrison is serving as special consultant to Calcot and its members.

Re-elected to the board of directors were W. L. Smith of Kern County, Neal N. Lowe and Fred Zethraeus of Tulare County, Lyman Griswold and John C. Nunes of Kings County, Carl C. Gunlund and Ejnar Hansen of Frisco County, and Stanley Cotta of Merced County.

Ben Hayes of Madera was elected to another term as vice-president and Frank Stockton of Bakersfield was named to the treasurer's post.



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Lint Quality Preservation Program Is Launched

Meetings seeking to insure improved cotton harvesting with mechanical pickers deserve full support of growers, ginners and others.

GINNERS have a big stake in any program of cotton quality preservation, and should be greatly interested in efforts to insure better cotton harvesting with mechanical pickers which are now under way.

The program is being launched with meetings in Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri this month, followed by a series of meetings in California in August.

A campaign also is planned in the major mechanical picking areas of Texas, Arizona, Mississippi and Tennessee.

• **Have Dual Goal** — Purposes of the meetings are: (1) to point up the need for quality cotton harvesting and the role of machine operators in this job, and (2) to serve as a build-up for local dealer schools to train operators.

Representatives of the sponsoring and cooperating agencies, picker owners, farm managers, ginners, and equipment dealers will attend the sessions. Programs will stress the importance of preserving cotton quality, quality preservation problems associated with mechanical pickers, defoliation, ginning of machine-picked cotton, and plans for dealer operator schools.

Dates that have been announced are listed below. Ginners in other states which have been mentioned should watch for similar announcements and help the Extension Service and other cooperating groups secure maximum attendance of mechanical picker owners, growers whose crops will be harvested mechanically, and others interested.

Co-sponsors of the program are the National Cotton Council, state and federal extension services, machinery manufacturers, USDA, ginner organizations and others.

• **Dates for Meetings**—Dates for meetings that have already been announced by state extension services follow:

Louisiana—Schools were held during the past week at Winnsboro, July 12; Red River Experiment Station, July 13; and Alexandria, July 14.

Arkansas—McGehee, July 18; Pine Bluff and England, July 19; Helena, July 20; Hughes and Earle, July 21; Lepanto and Manila, July 22.

Missouri—Kennett, July 28; Sikeston, July 29.

Quality harvesting and ginning also will be discussed at the following Arkansas-Missouri district gin meetings: Magnolia, Aug. 23; Pine Bluff, Aug. 24; England, Aug. 25; Walnut Ridge, Aug. 26; Newport, Aug. 30; Marked Tree, Aug. 31; Blytheville, Sept. 1.

California—El Centro, Aug. 9; Indio and Blythe, Aug. 10; Bakersfield and Wasco, Aug. 22; Corcoran and Hanford, Aug. 23; Visalia and Porterville, Aug. 24; Kingsburg and Fresno, Aug. 25; Tranquility, Aug. 26; Madera and Chowchilla, Aug. 29; and Dos Palos, Aug. 30.

Texas has already held somewhat similar meetings. Schedules for other important mechanical picker states are yet to be announced.

Meantime, manufacturers of mechanical pickers are holding dealer training meetings on servicing these machines and are also emphasizing cotton quality preservation.

Following these two types of meetings—district and dealer training—dealers and county extension agents will work together on schools for proper training of operators of mechanical pickers. Owners of mechanical pickers should see to it that the men who will operate these machines receive this training.

• **Part of Broad Program**—These initial cotton harvester meetings, concentrated in areas where the greatest proportion of the crop is mechanically harvested, are the beginning of a broad program to preserve cotton quality.

These activities began last May 5-6 when the National Cotton Council invited a small group to meet in Memphis. Present at the meeting were representatives of mechanical picker manufacturers, USDA research, extension and cotton divisions and the Council. Representatives of ginner organizations, closely concerned with the problem, were invited but unable to attend.

The group unanimously agreed on plans for a broad educational program on quality harvesting to start in 1955 and continue for several years.

Aiding and supplementing these meetings are such activities as:

The preparation by the Council of a leaflet, "Cotton Quality Preservation," which has been done; and making available a set of slides and accompanying basic script on quality harvesting.

The preparation by the federal extension service of basic material relating deficiencies in quality harvesting to inadequacies in mechanical picker care and operation.

Manufacturers supplying their manuals and related materials on the care, adjustment and operation of their machines for quality harvesting.

• **Need Is Great**—The need for this type of activity to preserve the quality of cotton is great, and is increasing every year. As competitive fibers and foreign cottons step up their efforts to gain markets, cotton must preserve its advantages and find new ways to improve quality.

The inherent quality advantages which cotton has are many, and are being increased constantly by the work of breeders. However, these advantages can be cancelled, or at least reduced, by improper practices in growing, harvesting and ginning. When cotton loses part of its quality, it enters the competitive race for markets with a heavy and unnecessary handicap.

Many persons in the industry—certainly not the least of whom is the ginner—share the responsibility of preserving cotton's quality, which is just another way of saying preserving cotton's markets.

The National Cotton Council, as the one organization that represents the whole cotton industry, has taken the responsibility for bringing these various interests together to analyze quality preservation problems and to plan an across-the-board program to combat the problems.

Included in the program are such activities as the testing of new bale cover materials and the reduction or elimination of sources of tar spots and other contamination in compresses, warehouses, boxcars and mills. The over-all program also places great emphasis on:

Better control of insects and diseases.

Harvesting cotton as early as practical —before weather damages its quality.

Discouraging use of tar-bottom packsacks—a major source of tar contamination.

Preventing other contamination from such things as oil and grease on farm or gin equipment, stenciling ink, and pieces of colored cloth or string.

Everyone working on this campaign recognizes the fact that ginners occupy a central position in it. All of these leaders—in the Council, in USDA and state extension and research work, and in farm implement and gin machinery firms—join in stressing the importance of ginners' participating in every way possible and of ginners' helping to secure maximum cooperation from cotton growers.

Whitten and Holaday Make Report on Linter Study

Marion E. Whitten and Charles E. Holaday, cotton technologists, USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, are authors of a new publication on linters. Titled "An Evaluation of Methods for Determining the Linters Content of Cottonseed," the bulletin is available from USDA.

Drouth Aid Recommended

Ten West Texas counties have recommended to USDA that increased funds be provided for emergency wind erosion control programs in the area, where wind and hail have destroyed 40 to 60 percent of crops. Counties represented at the meeting were Terry, Lynn, Midland, Gaines, Yoakum, Glasscock, Dawson, Howard, Martin and Hockley.

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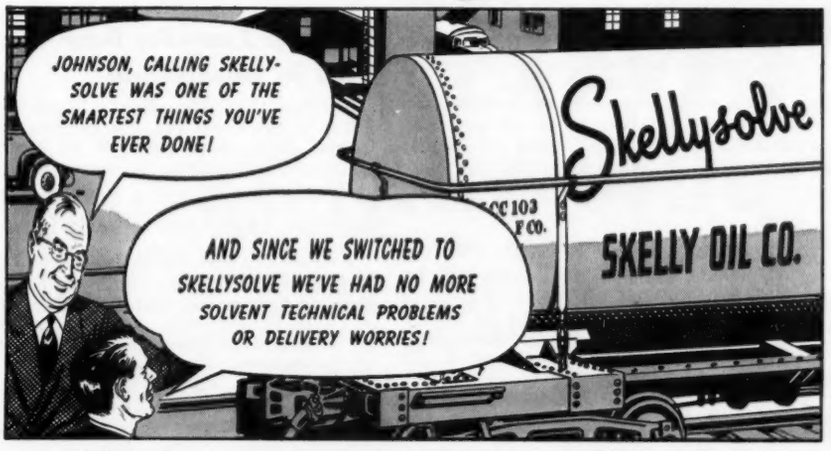
JOHNSON, CALLING SKELLYSOLVE WAS ONE OF THE SMARTEST THINGS YOU'VE EVER DONE!
AND SINCE WE SWITCHED TO SKELLYSOLVE WE'VE HAD NO MORE SOLVENT TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OR DELIVERY WORRIES!
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SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about -20°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses. Closed cup flash point about 3°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about -50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or D. Closed cup flash point about -20°F.

A. Q. PETERSEN

E. A. GEOGHEGAN

SHOWN HERE are A. Q. Petersen, president; and E. A. Geoghegan, vice-president in charge of crude mill and fertilizer operations, of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. Plans for changes in the firm's crude mill organization are announced.

In Southeastern States

Southern Cotton Oil Lists Changes at Crude Mills

■ FIRM will discontinue crushing at a number of plants, but will maintain seed gathering and trading posts. Details as to personnel shifts are announced by Geoghegan.

PLANS for a number of changes in the crude mill organization of Southern Cotton Oil Co. have been announced by E. A. Geoghegan, New Orleans, vice-president, who has been in charge of the firm's crude mill and fertilizer operations since the retirement of W. F. Guinee as vice-president last Feb. 1, because of ill health. A. Q. Petersen is president of the firm.

• **In the Carolinas** — In our Goldsboro district, which is made up of mills in eastern North Carolina, the Tarboro, Weldon and Wilson mills are being closed as crushing units but will be seed gathering points for two modern, streamlined mills at Goldsboro and Rocky Mount. There will be no changes in personnel at these points.

In the Columbia district, which is made up of South Carolina and central and western North Carolina, Southern Cotton Oil Co. will have crushing plants at Davidson, Shelby, Columbia and Darlington.

The plants which formerly crushed seed at Monroe and Wadesboro, N.C., and Bennettsville, Camden, Laurens, Orangeburg and Sumter, S.C., will no longer crush seed, but serve as gathering points and trading posts, sending seed to Davidson, Shelby, Columbia and Darlington to be crushed.

W. W. Knox will continue as manager at Monroe, N.C.

At Wadesboro, N.C., K. M. Hardison will be retired and has accepted a position as cashier of the First National Bank at Wadesboro. G. C. Cagle, superintendent, will be retired. F. W. Long, formerly cashier, will serve as manager for the trading post.

At Bennettsville, S.C., R. G. Eubanks will continue as manager and traveling man for the Darlington plant.

Thomas Ancrum will be retired at Camden but retained in an advisory capacity as manager. George H. Rion, cashier, will be made assistant manager. H. H. Pooser, superintendent, will be retired.

At Laurens, S.C., where a gin and fertilizer plant are operated, there will be no changes in personnel.

C. R. Duncan will continue as manager at Orangeburg, S.C., and as traveling man for the Columbia plant. L. T. Zeigler, superintendent, will be retired.

J. B. Henderson will continue as manager and also traveling man for the Columbia plant.

L. M. Elmore, superintendent at Sumter, has been transferred to Darlington as superintendent; and M. C. Summers, who has been superintendent at Darlington, will be retired.

• **In Georgia** — In Georgia, Columbus, Dublin, Lavonia and Tifton are being closed as operating crushing units. The properties at Lavonia and Tifton have been sold.

Dublin will be operated as a shelling plant and fertilizer manufacturing plant, and Columbus will be operated as a fertilizer manufacturing plant.

W. S. Boyd, formerly manager at Columbus, Ga., has been transferred to Montgomery, Ala.

H. H. Bonner, formerly manager at Lavonia, Ga., is being transferred to the Athens, Ga., mill.

Cashier D. C. Cumming will be in charge of the Columbus plant and R. C. Garrard will continue as manager at Dublin.

J. C. Tedford retired as manager of the Tifton mill because of ill health and died on June 20.

• **In Alabama** — At Montgomery, Ala., G. Tatum, Jr., manager, will retire on Sept. 1; and T. H. Golsom, head of the fertilizer department in the Alabama district, has been appointed manager of the Montgomery mill to succeed Tatum when he retires.

Griffin Tatum, Jr., was born in Montgomery, Ala., April 8, 1883, and joined Southern Cotton Oil Co. on Dec. 2, 1902, as bookkeeper. In 1918 he became district accountant for the Alabama district and in 1925 was appointed assistant manager. Tatum became manager of the Montgomery mill in 1928 after the retirement of S. J. Cassels and has held this position since.

"Mr. Tatum's more than 53 years of continuous and loyal service to the company and industry is a record upon which he and the industry can look back with pride," Geoghegan commented.

"He has truly done an outstanding job and is loved and respected by all those who have had the pleasure of being associated with him through the years. In connection with his many other duties, he has served with distinction and has devoted much of his valuable time to the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association through the years. He was recently honored by the association membership by being re-elected to serve as a member of the board of directors for the coming year and was further honored by having been appointed to serve as chairman of the board of directors."

William Franklin Kerr Dies in Mississippi

William Franklin Kerr, Greenwood, Miss., a salesman for Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, died June 30 at Baptist Hospital in Memphis. He was a veteran of World War II, and a member of the Episcopal Church and Kiwanis Club.

Besides his wife, he leaves his mother, Mrs. J. T. Kerr; two brothers, Eugene Kerr of Greenwood, and J. T. Kerr, Jr., of Camp Rucker, Ala.; five sisters, Mrs. H. O. Ferrell of Biloxi, Mrs. Bob Hester of Greenwood, Mrs. T. T. Brackin of Bardwell, Ky., Mrs. E. E. Chinnock of Kansas City and Miss Esther Kerr of Philadelphia, Miss.

Aureomycin Helps Gains In Louisiana Research

Aureomycin is the single antibiotic that has been of definite benefit in feeding dairy calves at Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Dr. L. L. Rusoff reports.

He lists 15 to 30 percent faster weight gains, less scours, better physical appearance and better hair coats as results obtained from adding aureomycin to feeds used in research in Louisinana.

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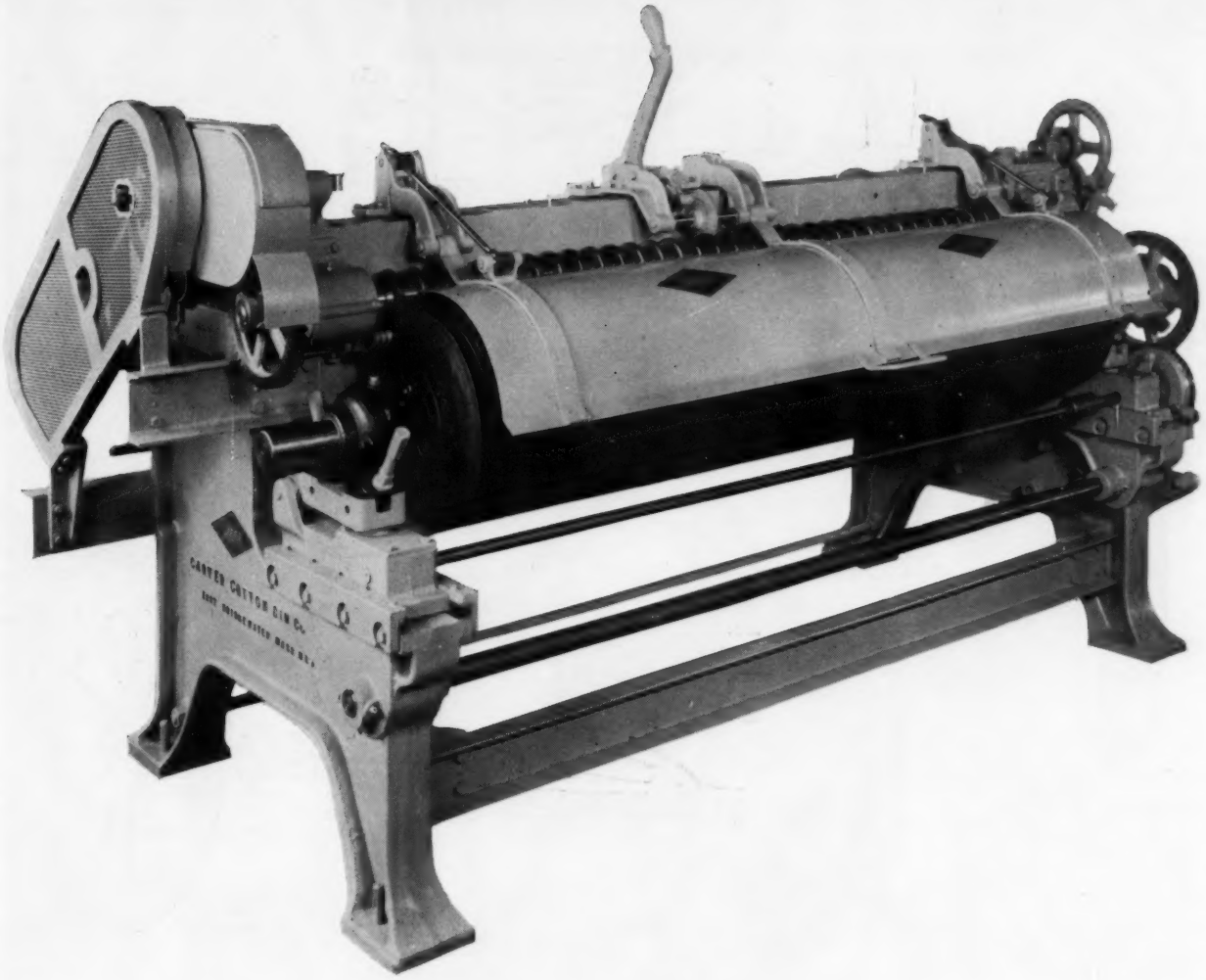

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Side Filing has been neglected because old type Side Filers required continual attention to shifting Files.

NOW you can SIDE FILE without additional Lint Room Labor.

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MEMPHIS	DALLAS	ATLANTA	FRESNO
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PROVED PERFORMER

This handsome little Ford runabout has had a well-cared-for life. Now, almost fifty years old, its engine purrs, its paint and brass gleam as though it were a youngster just off the assembly line.

Dependable quality that has stood the test of time is a point of pride in Esso Hexane, too. Our production facilities and laboratories have been in the business for a long time, during which product quality has been developed to an amazingly high level. Find out for yourself next time you order. Specify Esso Hexane—famous for high quality and dependable performance.

You can depend on ESSO HEXANE for

UNIFORMITY — Made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.

PURITY — High purity that helps avoid non-recoverable residues. Low non-volatile content.

MULTI-STORAGE AVAILABILITY—Can be shipped promptly from Baytown, Texas, or Bayonne, N. J. when you want it, where you want it.

EFFICIENT SOLVENT RECOVERY—Narrow boiling range allows complete removal from extracted oil and meal.

HIGH OIL RECOVERY—Results from "balanced solvency." Recovered oil has good color and refining properties.

MODERN HANDLING METHODS—Separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks are used throughout all Esso Hexane handling operations.

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Hexane—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

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• Wilder Announces Gin Tour Plans

TO HELP gin operators produce the highest possible grades for their customers is the primary objective of the Tennessee ginners' tour of U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., July 21-22, says John Wilder, Mason, Tenn., president of Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association.

In addition to swapping their own experiences, ginners will have the latest research developments explained by research leaders at the laboratory.

M. T. Gowder, Tennessee Extension engineer, and J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., Atlanta, USDA ginning specialist, will conduct a question-and-answer discussion.

Tours of the laboratory, the Delta Experiment Station at Leland and Delta and Pine Land Co. at Scott are other features that will add to the value of the event for any gin operator attending, Wilder points out.

Ginning Improvement Plans Made by Delta Committee

Plans for cotton ginning improvement work in the Delta area were made at a meeting of the Delta Council ginning improvement committee on July 5 at Stoneville. Committee chairman is Harris Barnes, Jr., Clarksdale.

Members of the committee are: E. A. Bates, Leland; George Baird, Sr., Inverness; T. E. Berry, Greenville; David J. Brewer, Greenwood; Palmer Brown, Memphis; Lee Cossar, Leland; H. B. Crosby, Greenville; R. M. Dakin, Cleveland; S. L. Davis, Benoit; D. E. Foose, Thornton; C. E. Gibson, Anguilla; L. V. Henson, Marks; Elmo Hill, Belzoni; R. D. Hines, Jr., Yazoo City; J. J. Janoush, Skene; J. E. Joiner, Clarksdale; R. W. Jones, Jr., Lula; T. M. Jones, Cleveland; E. T. Jordan, Sr., Yazoo City; Mitchell Kelly, Pace; W. E. Kennedy, Charleston; Albert King, Greenwood; S. L. Langston, Shaw; R. P. Lewis, Clarksdale; Crawford Logan, Tchula; W. M. Lowry, Greenville; G. A. McKibben, Marks; E. E. Moore, Senatobia;

W. H. Newton, Jr., Drew; S. A. Pittman, Belzoni; C. M. Powell, Batesville; C. W. Rippee, Scott; J. M. Robertson, Ruleville; E. M. Savage, Lambert; Mrs. Van Savage, Lambert; Clovis D. Smith, Lambert; Charles C. Speakes, Benoit; J. P. Stafford, Cary; Paul Stowers, Itta Bena; W. W. Turner, Ruleville; H. H. Twiford, Alligator; Floyd E. Williams, Cleveland; E. R. Willis, Greenville; E. H. Winn, Winterville; L. J. Youngblood, Dundee; O. C. Carr, Jr., vice-president, Clarksdale; and Luther W. Wade, president, Greenwood. The following will serve as advisors to the Committee: Charles A. Bennett, Leland; Tom Johnston, Stoneville; Charles M. Merkel, Stoneville; Vernon Moore, Stoneville; L. H. Moseley, Stoneville; and J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.

No Change in Gin Rate

Directors of Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association have voted not to petition for any increase in the ginning rate this season, even though costs of ginning last season were 62 cents compared with revenue of 60 cents per hundredweight. Labor accounted for about one-third of the total cost.

Cotton Wives' Auxiliary Is Active at Fresno

The Cotton Wives' Auxiliary, Fresno, Calif., will assist the Central Valley Empire Association in planning the Cotton Cotillion to select California's Cotton Maid in November. The event will be in Fresno.

Organized this year, the auxiliary meets monthly and is composed of wives of cotton men. A dinner dance will be held July 23 at Desert Inn.

A luncheon and swimming party was held recently at the Zach Felder home. Pictured at the party in the Fresno newspaper were Mmes. Philip Wilson, Wendell Johnson, Garland Robert, H. F. Morton, W. G. Davis, G. B. Brewer, H. J. Witz, George Helvey, Jr., Anthony Salvador, Robert M. Coleman and William W. Chambreau. Others active in the organization include Mmes. R. D. Day, Beryl Dinsmore, Herbert Ferguson, Keith Pinion, Paul Ellis, and Robert Coulter.

Staley Soybean Division Is Headed by Eugene Rhodes

Eugene E. Rhodes has been named manager of the soybean division of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.

Rhodes, who has been acting head of the division since last December, has been assistant treasurer of the Staley Company since 1948. A Staley employee since 1928, he will fill a position that was vacated by Paul Ray, who resigned to become vice-president of the Burrus Feed Mills, Inc., Dallas.

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PNEUMATIC CONVEYOR

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☆ VERSATILITY
Meets any requirement of your operation and speeds up seed handling.

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For any type job. Unloading trucks or boxcars into conveyors or unloading and blowing direct to storage.

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Oklahoma Cotton Winners Make Tour

WINNERS in the cotton improvement contest sponsored by Oklahoma Research Foundation are shown here as they visited Dallas Cotton Exchange July 6 and heard Karl Hunt, Exchange executive, explain cotton trading. Thirty-three 4-H Club boys and Future Farmers, with their adult sponsors, are in the group, led by J. D. Fleming, Jr., secretary of the Oklahoma cottonseed crushers' and ginners' associations. Leaving Oklahoma City on July 5, the group visited cotton, cottonseed oil and gin machinery firms, research institutions, port facilities and many other points of interest in Texas.

Valley Growers Will Vote On Escrow Plan at Gins

Farmers in four South Texas counties will vote Aug. 1-13 to determine whether they will take part in a pink bollworm control escrow program. Texas Department of Agriculture said the vote will be for growers holding federal allotments in Cameron, Starr, Willacy and Hidalgo Counties.

If a majority approves the program, farmers will post $7.50 for each bale of cotton ginned to be put in the escrow fund. Persons who fail to meet plow-up and conditioning requirements would be required to pay out of their escrow funds for destruction of cotton stalks.

Money remaining in the escrow fund after handling necessary stalk destruction expenses would be returned to contributing growers 30 days after the plow-up deadline.

Wadzeck Named Manager

Mark Wadzeck has been appointed manager of Western Cottonoil Co. mill at Plainview, Texas. His experience with the firm has included serving as a mill manager and manager of a group of gins. He succeeds the late G. T. Meriwether, whose death on July 4 is reported elsewhere in this issue.

■ **MR. AND MRS. PAUL S. ADAMS, Dallas, returned recently from a vacation in Mexico. As most members of the crushing industry know, Paul is the Adams of Robinson-Adams Co., brokers.**

July 1 Cotton Report

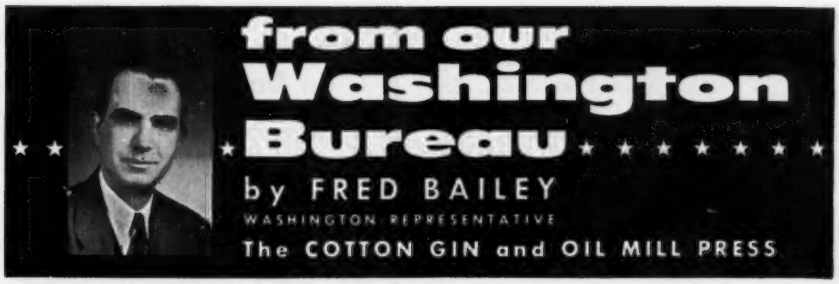
Cotton in cultivation on July 1 was estimated at 17,096,000 acres in USDA's first cotton estimate of the season. This is 14 percent less than the 19,791,000 acres in cultivation July 1, 1954 and about six percent below the 1955 allotment of about 18.2 million acres. The 10-year average acreage in cultivation is 22,763,000 acres.

Abandonment of the 1954 acreage in cultivation July 1 for natural causes was 1.2 percent with an additional 1.5 percent removed for compliance purposes. Natural abandonment for 1945-54 averaged 2.7 percent.

Allotments are down 15 percent from a year ago but the acreage in cultivation July 1 this year as a percent of allotments is above previous levels in practically all states. Acreage is about 92 percent of allotments in the Southeast around 97 percent in the Central Belt, and about 98 percent in the Far West. In Texas, where unfavorable weather in some areas prevented plantings or caused some loss in acreage before July 1, this year's acreage is 92 percent of allotments.

STATE	10-Year Average Abandonment From Natural Causes 1945-54	ACREAGE IN CULTIVATION JULY 1 (In Thousands)			
		Average 1944-53	1954	1955	1955 Percent of 1954
	Percent				
N. Carolina	1.3	711	557	475	85
S. Carolina	0.5	1,074	836	725	87
Georgia	0.8	1,330	1,039	885	85
Tennessee	1.4	767	657	580	88
Alabama	0.6	1,543	1,180	1,005	85
Mississippi	2.3	2,435	2,001	1,730	86
Missouri	3.2	484	455	395	87
Arkansas	2.5	2,018	1,721	1,475	86
Louisiana	1.7	855	698	620	89
Oklahoma	5.9	1,226	976	845	87
Texas	3.8	8,874	8,065	7,000	87
New Mexico	2.5	217	210	185	88
Arizona	0.4	356	430	355	83
California	0.5	790	896	758	85
Other States ‡	3.1	83	70	63	90
UNITED STATES	2.7	22,763	19,791	17,096	86.4
Other States					
Virginia	3.1	25.2	18.0	17.5	97
Florida	1.8	41.5	36.7	32.7	89
Illinois	8.3	3.7	3.2	2.7	84
Kentucky	3.3	12.2	9.8	8.0	82
Nevada	§8.4	.7	1.9	2.2	116
American-Egyptian †					
Texas	1.2	14.7	12.1	16.0	132
New Mexico	3.3	7.7	6.9	8.3	120
Arizona	0.0	18.0	16.5	19.0	115
California	§0.0	.3	.2	.3	150
Total A.-E.	0.9	40.6	35.7	43.6	122

‡ Sums of acreage for "other states" rounded to thousands for inclusion in U.S. totals.
§ Short-term average.
† Included in state and U.S. total.



• **Bills Pile Up** — Several proposals important to the cotton industry are piling up in the growing log-jam of bills awaiting action in the final days of this session of Congress. Action on some is doubtful.

Many congressmen are weary over the extended bickering and division that has characterized much farm legislation debate. There is a feeling that wherever possible action should be delayed and grouped together for consideration next year.

Of major interest to gin and oil mill operators are the minimum wage and definition of area of production. Another is the bill barring the proposed ICC ban on trip-leasing of trucks carrying agricultural commodities.

The House has okayed a 3½-year extension of the law authorizing the importation of Mexican national farm workers and Senate concurrence seems virtually certain. An amendment requires U.S. Employment Service to consult with representatives of employers and workers, a provision most farm spokesmen feel is a sort of "foot-in-the-door" opening for organized industrial labor in the farm field.

The minimum wage bill strongly backed by the labor unions is aimed principally at the South, and the cotton industry in particular. Confidential official surveys, which we reported here several months ago, estimate that two-thirds of the added cost would be borne by Southern industry, especially textiles and lumber.

The Senate went along with a $1 an hour compromise bill but the House may scale that to 90 cents, in line with Administration recommendations. Labor spokesmen now have quit talking about $1.25 an hour minimum and are fighting to hold the $1 an hour voted by the Senate.

• **Area of Production** — Agricultural groups are paving the way to a minimum wage law amendment that would clarify the "area of production" exemption, but labor forces are seeking to block that through bringing up the bill under a rule that would prohibit the amendment. Efforts are being made to get the area of production amendment put forward through the House Agriculture Committee.

For several years "area of production" has been just what the Labor Department interpreted the term to mean, since the courts threw out the legislative definition. One of the big objectives of labor spokesmen is to narrow and eventually discard the area of exemption.

The bill to outlaw the proposed ICC ban on trip leasing is in a very "iffy" stage at the moment. The Senate Surface Transportation Subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has completed hearings on the bill, S. 898. USDA joined farm organizations in asking for a favorable report, but opposition was strong from both ICC and the Commerce Department.

Truckers and railroads have joined the Teamster's Union in a highly organized battle to defeat the trip lease bill. The bill provides that the ICC shall not limit the length of time for which a truck may be leased to an authorized carrier or the amount of lease compensation.

If no action is taken by Congress, ICC will be free to put the trip leasing ban into effect next March 1, at the end of the extension of time announced a year ago. Chances, however, are that if the Senate acts and the House does not the ICC would continue holding the order in abeyance beyond March 1.

• **Export Situation** — While Congress plays out the string on legislation, USDA continues, as we write this, to toy with the idea of a cotton export subsidy program. There is a lot of activity around the Department and a program may be announced at any time.

Assistant Secretary James McConnell met Tuesday with about 20 Southern congressmen to discuss the cotton export problem, and the Cotton Export Advisory Committee was in session Wednesday.

At an earlier meeting the committee was sharply divided over (1) whether to recommend a subsidy program and (2) if so what kind of subsidy. Some members felt the Department should have offered a proposal for committee consideration, but Benson apparently wanted the committee to take the lead and propose something.

Some sort of an export subsidy for cotton is highly probable. One proposal getting strong backing would authorize the CCC to offer exporters cotton from its stockpile at "prevailing domestic" prices, instead of the present requirement calling for a minimum of 105 percent of the support rate, plus carrying charges.

CCC is over-stocked with certain grades and staple-lengths, and it is argued that offering these on the world market at domestic prices would result in a substantial increase in exports. Senator Eastland is one of the principal backers of this, and may push legislation at this session to give USDA the necessary okay.

One of the things that is bothering USDA and Southern lawmakers is the increasing cotton export competition from Mexico. Mexico now is exporting cotton at the rate of nearly 1.5 million bales a year, an increase of about 30 percent over the previous year. Cotton plantings are estimated at 2,685,000 acres, compared with 1,820,000 acres last year. More than half of Mexico's cotton exports move through U.S. ports for trans-shipment to other countries.

The failure of U.S. exports to respond to inducements in Public Law 480 as expected has had a sobering effect on Washington. The record is not entirely discouraging, however. Since the program went into effect last September exports having a market value of over $360 million have been shipped.

Those commodities represented a cost of $468.8 million to CCC, thus resulting in a net loss of $108 million. Cotton has been the biggest single item, amounting to 647,000 bales valued at $124 million.

It was hoped earlier that exports would top one million bales for the first year, but that now seems doubtful. Meanwhile, the CCC stockpile has remained fairly steady at around 1,727,000 bales.

There are signs of an even more intensive and extensive sales program, both at home and abroad, to move surplus farm products. The Cotton Council, under an arrangement with USDA, is seeking to expand European markets for cotton. Similar arrangements pertaining to the Far East, especially Japan, are expected to be concluded soon.

Congress has been pressuring USDA for a more intensive export program in an effort to pare surpluses. Congress seems much more willing to absorb losses than does Secretary Benson.

Recently the Agricultural Research Policy Committee called on USDA to place "increased emphasis" on efforts to expand exports of surplus agricultural products. It told Benson there is "need for more knowledge of what is going on in foreign markets."

Benson, although not moving as fast as some congressmen would like, appears to be making a considerable effort toward the building of foreign markets. Latest move was to create the new USDA job of General Sales Manager of the Commodity Stabilization Service, with the responsibility of "determining and directing policies and programs to expand sales of all CCC commodities" after consultation with the CCC Board of Directors.

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• Future Farmers Give Award to Spencer

C. B. SPENCER, Dallas, agricultural director of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has been selected by the executive committee of Texas Future Farmers to receive the honorary Lone Star Farmer degree.

The tribute is being paid to the executive of the crushers' organization "in recognition of outstanding contributions to Texas agriculture and to Future Farmers of America."

Spencer's friends throughout the cotton industry will be pleased at this recognition of the work that he is doing in behalf of cotton and agriculture as a whole.

Moake Heads Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Group

A. S. Moake, Bain Peanut Co., San Antonio, Texas, was elected president of the Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association at the recent annual convention in Mineral Wells, Texas.

Ellis L. Ganey, Ellis L. Ganey Peanut Co., Abilene, Texas, was named vice-president; and John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Serving with these officers on the board of directors for 1955-56 will be George Freeman, Hou-Tex Peanut Co., Houston, Texas; George Homer, Denison Peanut Co., Denison, Texas; and M. E. Shell, Gorman Peanut Co.

Midsouth Gin Exhibit To Be March 12-14

Dates for the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit at the Midsouth Fairgrounds in Memphis will be March 12-13-14, W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., who is in charge of the exhibits, has announced.

The Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, the Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association and the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association, will hold their annual conventions in Memphis on these dates.

Good Equipment needs PROTECTION for TOP SERVICE AND PRODUCTION

New saw blade teeth

Actual saw blade used in unprotected gin. Tramp metal damage causes severe loss in lint picking.

Gin operators are familiar with the difference in operation and production given by the 2 saw blades shown. The reduced efficiency of picking lint and saw replacement costs make tramp metal an expensive problem.

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• Quarantine Areas Are Merged, Expanded

THE AREAS in six southewestern states regulated because of the pink bollworm will be merged into a single continuous regulated area, instead of being divided as now into heavily and lightly infested areas, USDA has announced. At the same time 20 Arkansas counties were added to the regulated area.

Prior to 1952, the heaviest concentrations of the pest were in Texas counties along the Mexican border. Merging of the lightly and heavily infested pink bollworm areas is now necessary, the Department says, because heavy infestations have been found sporadically throughout the entire regulated area. It is therefore no longer practicable to operate the quarantine on a two-area basis.

Coincident with these changes, the quarantine regulations were changed to redefine oil mill waste, provide additional means of moving edible okra—a host of the pink bollworm—from the infested area, and to modify the precautions applying to the movement of cotton harvesting and ginning machinery.

The entire states of Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas are included within the pink bollworm quarantined area, but the regulated area includes only Oklahoma and Texas and those parts of Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico actually infested or threatened by the pest. With the announced change, counties in the latter states under regulation will be:

Arizona—Cochise, Graham, Greenlee and Santa Cruz, and all of Pima County except that portion lying west of the west line of Range 9 East.

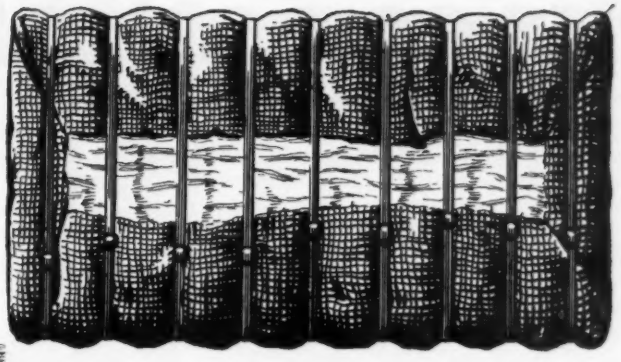
Arkansas—Calhoun, Clark, Columbia, Conway, Crawford, Dallas, Franklin, Garland, Hempstead, Hot Springs, Howard, Johnson, Lafayette, Little River, Logan, Miller, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Perry, Pike, Polk, Pope, Scott, Sebastian, Sevier, Union, and Yell.

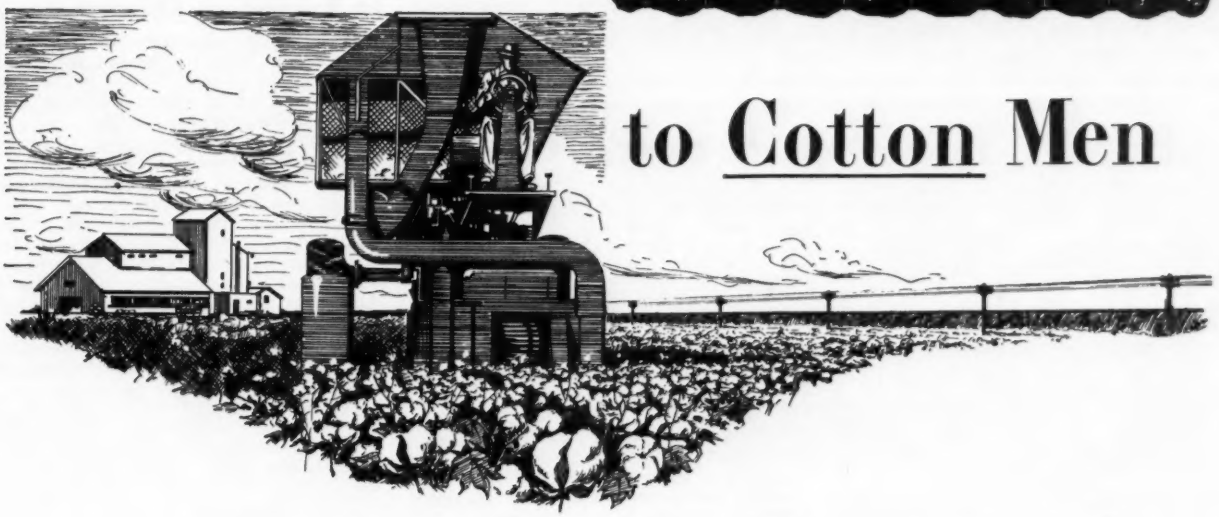
Louisiana — Allen, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Cameron, Claiborne, De Soto, Jefferson Davis, Lincoln, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, and Webster.

New Mexico—Catron, Chaves, Curry, DeBaca, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Quay, Roosevelt, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

■ **JAMES H. BEAUMONT has been named director of public relations for A. E. Staley Co., Decatur, Ill.**

We "Cotton"





to Cotton Men

and the Cotton Business!

Cotton is not only a versatile plant ... it's a versatile *word.* Webster gives it twelve different meanings. Besides being a *plant,* a *crop,* a *thread,* a *fabric* and a *downy substance* ... it also means *"to become attached"—"to like"—"to agree"—"to fraternize"—"to make friends"—"to succeed"—and "to develop well."*

Those last seven definitions just about cover the way we feel about cotton men and the cotton business at the Republic. We *like* cotton men and we're *attached* to the cotton business. We've *succeeded,* too, in helping *develop* the cotton business. That's why we've made *friends* among cotton men with whom we like to *fraternize* ... because we *know* their business and *want* it.

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Progress of the Crop

COTTON LOOKS almost too good to be true over much of the Belt and many farmers are beginning to talk about the best crop in years; but increasing dryness in the Southwest and the lateness of the crop in the West are two unfavorable factors. With continuation of present good conditions, and a yield per acre comparable to 1954, a crop of over 11.5 million bales could be produced on the acreage shown in the USDA July 1 report, published elsewhere in this issue. More likely is the production of about 10.5 million bales, on the basis of the 1950-54 average yield.

Boll weevils are numerous for this time of the year in central, north central and some other areas of Texas, and are increasing in a number of other states. Other pests are mostly spotted and light, but grasshoppers are numerous and hurting crops in Oklahoma, Texas and localities in some other states.

ALABAMA cotton is in good to very good condition, and the crop is fruiting satisfactorily. Farmers are beginning to poison a light weevil infestation in some counties.

Cotton is making excellent growth in **ARIZONA.** All fields are squaring and flowering freely and some earlier plantings have a good set of bolls. There is some control for lygus, thrips and bollworms. Nematodes are actively feeding on roots and causing some wilting, and root rot is appearing.

In **ARKANSAS,** the crop has made good progress and is fruiting well. Cotton is rather late, but fields are clean and well cultivated. The insect situation is spotty, but generally not bad.

CALIFORNIA'S crop is quite late, due to earlier and more recent cool weather. Some fields are three weeks behind the status a year ago. Otherwise, progress of the crop is good and many fields are blooming and squaring well.

Rapid growth has been made by **GEORGIA** cotton, with much leaf development and the crop fruiting well. There are some complaints of shedding in the south, where farmers are poisoning weevils.

Progress has been good in **LOUISIANA.** Cotton is blooming and fruiting freely. All fields examined in Tallulah area were found infested by weevils, with the infestation averaging nine percent. Elsewhere, fields examined were 12 to 41 percent infested.

MISSISSIPPI wants hot, dry weather to curtail rank growth and aid control of grassy fields, but the state's crop prospects are described as "brightest in years." Cotton is squaring, blooming and fruiting freely but the stage of growth varies greatly.

Cotton in **MISSOURI** is in excellent condition and making good growth. Grasshoppers are very numerous and doing heavy damage to some crops.

Cotton is doing well in **NEW MEXICO,** but the crop is late in some counties. Pecos Valley fields are fruiting heavily. There is some spraying for thrips and growers have been warned to watch for lygus, which has been found in Dona Ana and Lea Counties.

Condition of cotton in **NORTH CAROLINA** is good, and the weevil infestation is the lowest in several years. Some fields have bollworms.

OKLAHOMA cotton is making good growth, but surface moisture is getting scant in many localities and grasshoppers are hurting some fields. Weevils are increasing rapidly in unpoisoned fields. Crop is in all stages, with fields blooming and squaring in the Southwest.

Prospects in **SOUTH CAROLINA** now are excellent for the best crop in years. Cotton has made rapid growth. It is setting bolls on Coastal Plains, blooming and squaring elsewhere. Weevils are increasing and there has been some damage from thrips, aphids, bollworms and angular leaf spot.

TENNESSEE cotton is making rapid growth, with older plantings showing some bolls and earlier fields many blooms. Conditions have been nearly ideal, except where too much rain caused grassy fields.

Cotton over much of **TEXAS** has made good progress but the state as a whole is getting too dry and parts are suffering. General rains are needed. In southern counties picking is in full swing, but locally heavy rains delayed harvest and hurt quality in parts of the Lower Valley, where some observers think the crop will pick out fewer bales than had been expected.

Coastal Bend and unirrigated southern counties are busy picking a short, premature crop. Blackland, East and Central Texas cotton is making good growth and fruiting well. High Plains report good growth and fruiting on irrigated land but dryland needing rain and dying in spots.

Boll weevils have been numerous and increasing in central portions of the state, and pink bollworm emergence holes were found in some south central and eastern fields. Bollworms and fleahoppers have been increasing, also chiefly in central sections; and heavy infestations of thrips have been found in some South Plains and other areas in the western portion of Texas.

Cotton Gin Will Operate In Exhibit at Chicago

A cotton gin operating full blast on Lake Shore Drive in Chicago will be one of Detroit Diesel Engine Division's unique exhibits at General Motors' Powerama which opens Aug. 31.

The event, an exposition of power running for 26 days, is in celebration of General Motors' overall production of 100 million Diesel horsepower.

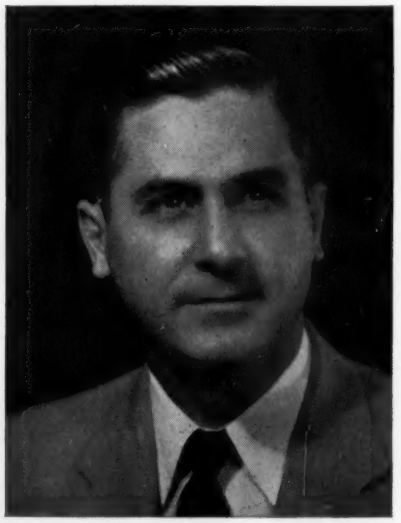
With many Diesel-powered exhibits in actual operation the Powerama will show how some of this vast horsepower has been put to work in American industry. According to Division spokesmen the complete Diesel story could not be told without recognition of the part Diesel power has played in the ginning of cotton.

A cotton gin will be set up on the Powerama grounds and raw cotton transported to Chicago by the carload will be ginned and baled before the eyes of thousands of Powerama visitors.

Other equipment brought to Chicago to tell the Detroit Diesel story will include a sawmill, a rock crusher and an oilwell drilling rig. A farm display will feature a farm tractor in plowing demonstrations, a portable feed mill and an irrigation system. Like the cotton gin, all these units will be shown in actual operation.

The Powerama will be located on a 23-acre site on Chicago's waterfront adjacent to Soldier Field.

W. P. HAYNE



H. L. TAYLOR

Louisiana Crushers Will Meet

OFFICERS of Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association, which will hold its annual meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans on Aug. 13, shown here are W. P. Hayne, Independent Oil Mill, Alexandria, president; and H. L. Taylor, Southland Cotton Oil Co., Shreveport, vice-president.

Biloxi Meeting Place For Superintendents

The 1956 convention of Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association will be held June 6-7-8 in Biloxi, Miss., Roy Castillow, secretary - treasurer, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., has announced.

• Defoliation Guide Issued by Texas

DEFOLIATION recommendations for Texas cotton in 1955 have been announced by Fred C. Elliott, Texas Extension Service cotton work specialist.

Calcium cyanamide dust is listed for use where there has been normal moisture and growth and dew is present to activate the chemicals.

Listed for use where there has been normal moisture conditions and where it is dry, with no dew, are amino triazole, endothal, magnesium chlorate, sodium ethyl xanthate, sodium chlorate-sodium pentaborate, sodium chlorate-sodium pentaborate-sodium tetraborate, and sodium chlorate (sodium metaborate).

Desiccants listed for use where cotton will be harvested by stripper include pentachlorophenol or cotton defoliant 713-D. Use of the desiccants is advisable only when all bolls are fully mature and the cotton is 90 percent open, the guide points out.

Exports Will Be Featured At Soybean Convention

American soybeans in world markets will be a leading topic of the annual convention of the American Soybean Association at Cincinnati the last two days in August, says George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, executive vice-president.

The president of the International Association of Seed Crushers, Guy W. Chipperfield of London, will appear on the convention program. His subject will be, "American Soybeans in World Markets."

An extensive display of graded samples from actual cargoes of soybeans received in foreign countries from the U.S. and other exporting nations is planned. In the display there will be samples from Canada, China, and South American countries, as well as the U.S.

There have been many complaints in the past about the quality of American soybeans exported abroad, according to Strayer.

Also on the program will be J. W. J. Stedman of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA. He will report on his observations of the export market for soybeans formed during a trip to Europe this summer.

The American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors' Association are holding their second annual joint convention and meeting at the Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati Aug. 29-30-31.

The processor meeting will be Aug. 29 and the convention of the producer association will be held the following two days, with most processors attending both sessions.

Firms serving the industry will have exhibits of equipment and services.

Pink Bollworm Control Activities Planned

Representatives of Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association have met recently with officials in both states to discuss future activities to prevent spread of the pink bollworm.

Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas was asked to allot emergency funds of $61,000 yearly to pink bollworm work. If the action is taken, the Arkansas executive said that it probably would be on a basis that ginners and growers put up some of their own money to aid in the fight.

W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president of the ginners' group, and Arkansas Farm Bureau President Joe Hardin of Grady stressed the importance of action in the conference.

Missouri's plans were discussed July 6 in a meeting at Kennett attended by representatives of ginners, growers, control officials and other interested groups. The conference approved a two-part plan which includes the following:

1. Setting up at least three highway check stations on main highway entrances where mechanical cotton pickers, trucks and vehicles carrying migrant workers would be stopped and investigated for the devastating bollworm.

2. Employing a fulltime entomologist to check Southeast Missouri gins and cotton fields for signs of bollworm infestation.

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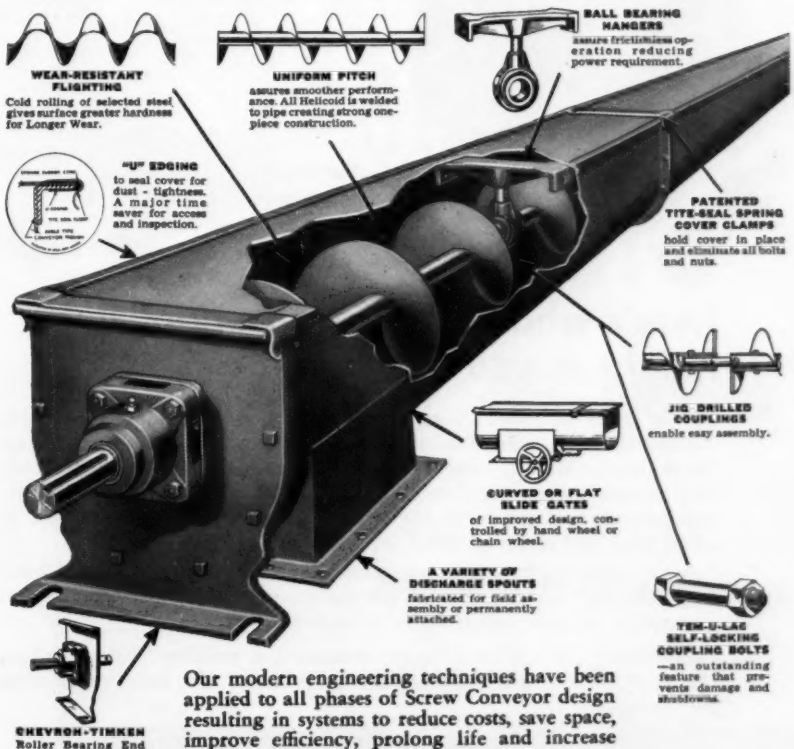
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• Test Permits Fiber Quality Forecast

NEW University of Texas tests will allow prediction of average fiber properties in cotton a month to six weeks before harvest.

The tests, developed in the University's Cotton Economic Research Division, should help lower merchandising costs and bring better prices to producers, Research Scientist Joel Hembree said.

Use of the technique will give the cotton trade more time to plan and carry out marketing and manufacturing activities which depend on annual crop results.

Merchants and manufacturers will know earlier whether or not cotton with certain properties will be available nearby or hundreds of miles away.

The tests can be used to predict fiber properties of cotton in a general community but not cotton in specific bales or on specific farms, Hembree emphasized.

Bill Crumley developed the tests, which are based on relationships between environment and fiber properties.

Scientists long have known larger amounts of moisture mean decreased fiber strength and coarser fibers, while smaller amounts mean stronger fibers with finer diameters.

Crumley compiled data which reveal more precisely the nature of those and other environment-fiber property relationships. He based the data on comparisons between weather reports and fiber-properties reports from all parts of Texas for six years.

Cotton men will be able to predict fiber properties of cotton in a given Texas area by obtaining seasonal weather reports and using University of Texas test data to see what the consequent fiber properties probably will be.

The University project was supported with funds provided through the Texas Cotton Research Committee, composed of the heads of Texas A. & M. College, Texas Technological College and the University.

Dates Listed for Oil Chemists' Meetings

American Oil Chemists' Society meetings for 1956 will be held April 22-25 at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston; and Sept. 23-26 at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago. Additional information may be obtained from the Society headquarters at 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Arkansas-Missouri Gin Meetings Under Way

Arkansas and Missouri ginners will be attending the annual district meetings of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association from mid-July until Sept. 1. Dates and places for these meetings are:

July 18, District 11, McGehee.
July 20, District 7, Helena.
July 28, District 2, Kennett.
July 29, District 1, Sikeston.
Aug. 23, District 10, Texarkana (tentative).
Aug. 24, District 9, Pine Bluff.
Aug. 25, District 8, England.
Aug. 26, District 6, Marked Tree (tentative).
Aug. 30, District 5, Newport (tentative).
Aug. 31, District 3, Walnut Ridge.
Sept. 1, District 4, Blytheville.

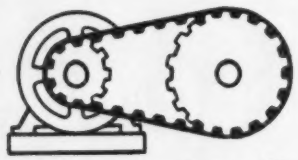
Texas Ginners Attend District Meetings

Members of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association are attending the important annual district meetings during July and August. The schedule for future meetings includes the following:

July 21—Austin—District 9.
July 25—Greenville—Districts 1, 2 and 3.
Aug. 2—Corsicana—District 4.
Aug. 3—Temple—District 8.
Aug. 4—Hillsboro—District 5.
Aug. 10—Abilene—Districts 21 and 22.
Aug. 15—El Paso—District 23.
Aug. 25—Quanah—Districts 15 and 16.
Aug. 29—Lubbock—Districts 17, 18 and 19.

New Gin in Georgia

P. E. Watts, Taylor Oil and Peanut Mills, Moultrie, Ga., has announced that the construction of a new, modern gin, Ravo Cotton Gin, has been completed. The plant has up-to-date equipment for handling cotton efficiently.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sure-grip pulleys

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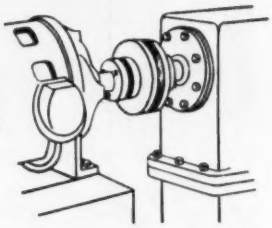
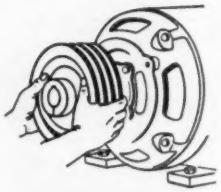


sure-grip sheaves



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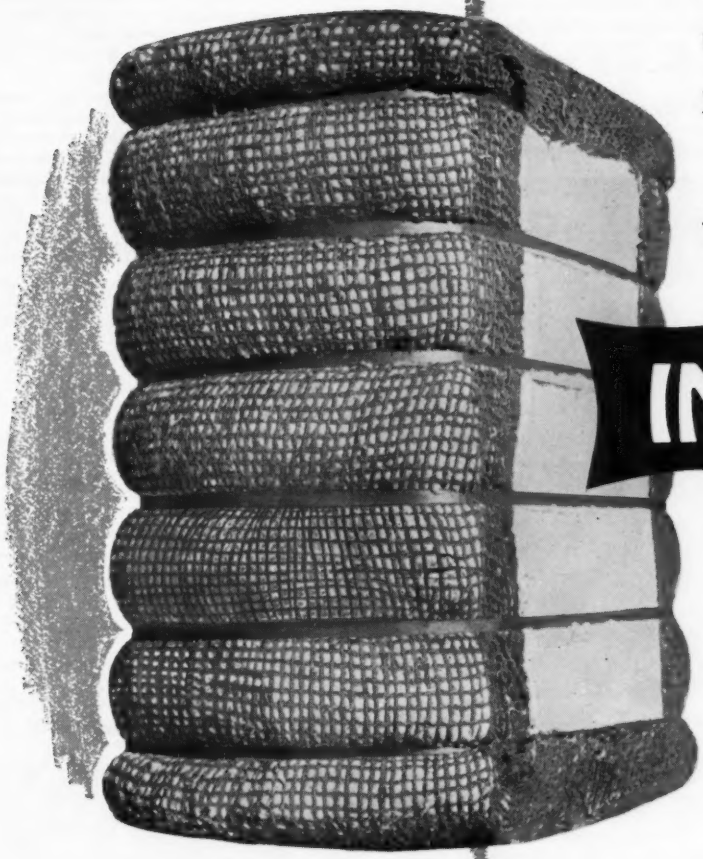

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University of Arkansas Makes Staff Changes

Several new appointments and staff changes in University of Arkansas' departments of agronomy and agricultural engineering are announced.

In the agronomy department, Dr. Robert E. Frans was appointed assistant agronomist, and Joe P. Wells was named graduate assistant. Doctor Frans will carry on research into methods of controlling weeds in cotton and soybeans. He will also teach a course in weeds and their control. He is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, received an M.S. degree from Rutgers University in 1953, and last month he was awarded a Ph.D. degree from Iowa State College.

Wells will assist with research on the magnesium needs of Arkansas soils while working toward his M.S. degree.

In agricultural engineering, Kermit Q. Stephenson was named instructor. He will carry on research on cotton mechanization and teach farm machinery courses. Stephenson received a B.S.E.E. degree from the University of Arkansas in 1950. For the last four years he was a specialist in agricultural engineering on the staff of the Arkansas Agricultural Mission to Panama.

William George, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, has resigned to accept a position at Western Illinois State College. T. E. Duncan, assistant professor of agricultural engineering, will take over his courses.

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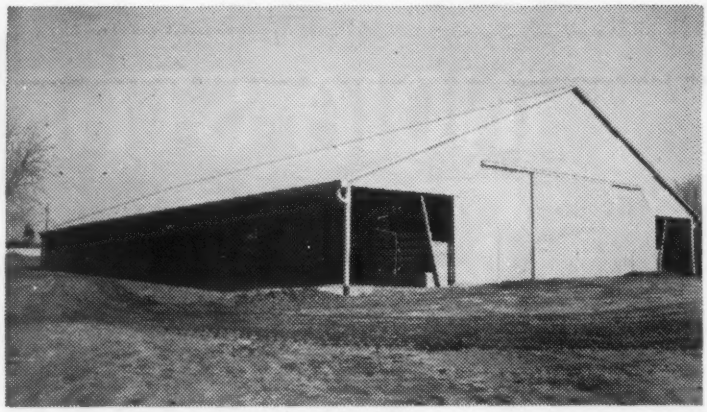

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TULSA, OKLAHOMA

• Mexico May Make 2,000,000 Bales

COTTON PRODUCTION in Mexico this season is likely to be at a record high of two million bales, USDA and private trade estimates indicate. Expansion in irrigation is expected to increase cotton production 12 to 15 percent over the record crop of 1,780,000 bales in the 1954-55 season.

Planted acreage is forecast at 2,685,000 acres, against 1,820,000 last season. Irrigated plantings have made good progress but some dryland cotton has been retarded by dry weather.

USDA points out that domestic consumption, even though it is rising steadily, accounted for less than one-fourth of the 1954 Mexican crop. Exports during the 1954-55 season have been approximately 1,350,000 bales.

Arizona Growing Oilseeds

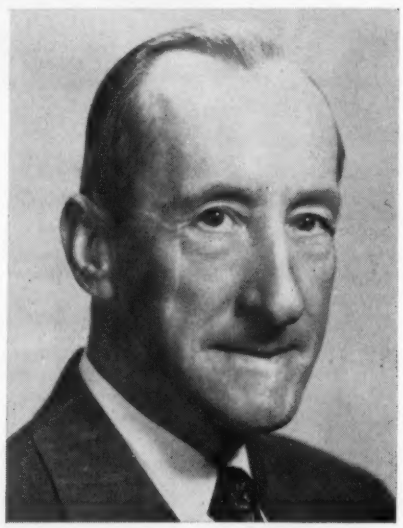
Two thousand acres of soybeans are being grown this season in small acreages by farmers in Pinal County, Arizona. Last season there were two 10-acre plots of soybeans in the area.

Peanuts also are being tried on 12 acres near Yuma Mesa by Frank Cochrane.

Soybean Facilities Sought

Dumas, Ark., has 5,000 acres of soybeans growing in the area this season and the chamber of commerce is seeking drying and storage facilities for an estimated 100,000 bushels of beans to be handled there.

■ **GERALD D. HARTOG, USDA specialist in cotton breeding and testing, has joined the staff of U.S. Cotton Field Station at Shafter, Calif.**



R. E. Evans Retires

R. E. EVANS, Charlotte, N.C., a leader in the cottonseed crushing industry for many years, has retired as district manager of The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. but will continue his association with the industry through his interests in the ginning, feed and fertilizer business. J. C. Butler, who has been assistant district manager for Buckeye, succeeds Evans.

• U.S. Textile Mills Ask Import Quotas

MILLS of the U.S. will find it impossible to meet conditions resulting from tariff reductions decreed at the recent Geneva trade conference, according to American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, and an "equitable quota system" is needed for their protection.

The ACMI statement said:

"Meeting in Charlotte, N.C., on June 30, 1955, the executive committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute herewith recommends the adoption of an equitable quota system on imports of cotton goods as the only practical solution to the problem created by drastic tariff reductions at Geneva.

"In reaching this conclusion the Committee had in mind the best interests of all segments of the cotton industry, including three and one-half million people in cotton farmers' families, eight million in the families of textile mill employees and apparel employees, plus hundreds of thousands more engaged in cotton ginning, shipping and warehousing, and the converting trade.

"It is the judgment of this committee that American mills will find it impossible to adjust to conditions resulting from the Geneva action; and that heavy inroads of cotton goods shipments from foreign countries will nullify the present quota protection for America cotton farmers.

"This committee's judgment is that the vastly reduced tariff rates, when they go into effect Sept. 10, will force many cotton mills to import foreign grey goods, particularly from Japan, for finishing and distribution as a competitive necessity. Converters likewise will be forced into similar action because of the lower prices of Japanese goods,—as some are already doing.

"In addition, the situation is certain to create the opportunity for a new type of adventurer-importer who, without a spindle or loom or a vestige of textile experience, will operate largely on a speculative basis to disrupt and demoralize the established system of textile distribution.

"Under these circumstances, American cotton is destined to a minor role in cotton goods consumption in the U.S. Today, over 98 percent of the cotton goods manufactured and consumed in this country is American-grown cotton. The prevailing State Department policy points to the loss of the American cotton farmer's chief customer. Just as foreign made goods are the product of foreign labor, so are foreign fabrics likewise in greater part—upwards of 75 percent—the products of foreign cotton.

"Any effort to establish free, unrestrained competition with Japanese goods must inevitably fail, because the only outcome will be Japanese monopoly at the cost not only of American industry but also American agriculture.

"It is imperative, therefore, that a system of over-all quantitative limitation be placed on imports of foreign cotton goods. In advocating a system of import controls, this committee wishes to emphasize that the cotton textile industry makes its sales, purchases its raw materials and schedules its manufacturing operations all on a future basis. For this reason, a condition of reasonable certainty regarding imports is essential.

"In the spirit of the government's foreign economic policy to expand international trade, it is not our wish to restrict unduly such imports. To the contrary, in the interest of industry stability and at the same time in the interest of considerate treatment for Japan, we favor a quota which will permit a substantial increase of Japanese imports. It is our belief that this industry would approve an increase not over 50 percent based on the average annual volume of 1953-54, which are the two highest import years since World War II.

"To assure equity of treatment for importers, foreign exporting countries and the various divisions of the domestic industry, the total quota should be appropriately sub-divided by products, or product categories, in such manner as to avoid injurious or inequitable import concentration. In arriving at such determinations, representatives of the industry and the cotton goods trade should be consulted."

Presenting

John F. Moloney

Memphis, Tenn.

JOHN F. MOLONEY, Memphis, recently elected secretary-treasurer of the National Cottonseed Products Association, entered trade association work with the Institute of American Fats and Oils in Washington, D.C., in 1935. After a short period with that group and with the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers at Columbus, Ohio, he joined the NCPA Educational Service at Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 1, 1936.

In August, 1938, Moloney was transferred to the NCPA Memphis office, where he has served in various capacities. He is author of the cottonseed products section of the "Encyclopedia Americana," of chapters on cottonseed in several textbooks and of a number of periodical articles. Among Association publications, he prepared the current edition of "Cottonseed and Its Products" and had an important part in drafting the revision of the Association's rules, carried out in 1954.

Moloney was born at Huntington, N.Y., but claims to have lived in the South long enough to be a "native." He holds an A. B. degree and an M. A. in economics from Columbia University and is also a graduate of the Institute for Commercial and Trade Association Executives at Northwestern University. He is married to the former Margaret C. Treadaway of McKinney, Texas, and they have three sons, all born in Memphis.

Moloney is a member of the American Economic Association, the Southern Economic Association, American Trade Association Executives, Memphis Agricultural Club, Phi Kappa Sigma and The Egyptians.

• Climate Is Different Where Plants Live

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS are different down at the ground level from conditions a few feet up from the ground, USDA research workers have found.

"Microclimate"—the environment down next to the ground—is especially important for grasses and other forage plants. These conditions have a lot to do with the vigor of the crop.

Some plants, for example, are susceptible to light deficiency, some to low temperatures, still others to wide variance in daily temperature. Rate of temperature change may be more important than mere range in degrees. It has much to do with winterkill or survival. The researchers are also learning about climatic factors that foster disease outbreaks.

Light intensity affects plant vigor. Furthermore, the invisible infrared rays may be as important to plants as the visible rays.

Many crops, as seedlings, are particularly sensitive to weather—especially to temperature, humidity, and wind. By relating microclimate to weather records, it's hoped to work out better planting times.

Microclimate differs from the generally-observed climate in other ways. Night temperatures next to a blue-grass sod may be as much as six degrees lower than at shoulder height, where weather observations are usually made. Down in close-growing crops, where plants restrict air movement and high humidity persists late into the morning, daytime temperatures may range to 12 degrees higher.

Since researchers know that air is dampest nearest the ground and at certain hours and on some days, they will take a new look at hay-drying practices. They hope to learn not only the best time of day for mowing, but also the best elevation for air intake in hay-drying equipment.

General climate undeniably has a lot to do with the success of low-growing crops. And even that relationship often is modified by local features of topography or proximity to bodies of water. But the researchers are finding evidence that climatic factors down at the crop level, which differ importantly from those recorded at standard weather installations, often count most.

• Institute To Promote Rayon Cord Tires

A CAMPAIGN costing $1,650,000 annually to advertise and promote rayon cord tires is planned by the American Rayon Institute. Benjamin Wood, executive director of the Institute, outlined plans for the advertising schedule recently at a meeting in New York.

About 400 million pounds of high tenacity rayon are estimated to be going into tire cord in 1955, and Wood says that this use of rayon, valued at $270 million yearly, accounts for 90 percent of all tires in the U.S.

More Care in Handling 1955 Soybeans Urged

Producers and handlers both will have to do a more careful job of marketing and handling soybeans this year than they have in the past if they are to avoid penalties, says George M. Strayer, executive vice-president of the American Soybean Association.

New tighter soybean grading standards going into effect Sept. 1 will reward the careful producer and handler. But they will penalize the careless one, says Strayer.

Strayer points out the most significant changes from the present standards, which have been in effect since 1949:

1—Lowering of foreign material content by one percent in each numerical grade. There will be one percent less tolerance in each grade. No. 2 soybeans will be allowed only two percent foreign material on the 1955 crop instead of three percent as in the recent past.

The handler will need to clean or scalp excessively dirty beans before loading them into bin or car. This will apply particularly to soybeans grown in bottom lands or other weedy areas.

Some buyers may find it desirable to clean all soybeans as they are delivered, thus assuring uniformity in their product. Purchase on a cleaned basis, after running through cleaning equipment, might also be considered, Strayer suggests.

Soybeans should be handled more carefully at the elevator than in the past to prevent breakage. Particles of beans that fall through a 8/64 inch round hole sieve still class as foreign material. This year not so many particles will be required to throw a lot of beans into a lower grade.

A rather high percentage of the soybeans inspected in past years would meet the qualifications for No. 2 grade in the new standards, according to USDA.

2—Heat damage as a factor is included for the first time. It has always been included in standards for cereal grains. In some areas in the past blackened heat-damaged soybeans have been mixed with lots of excellent soybeans. Such mixtures present a very bad appearance. Many of these lots will be degraded under the new standards.

3—Soybeans that are purple mottled or stained cannot be graded higher than No. 3. Purple stain is prevalent only in local areas, particularly in the South and Southeast. It will not be a problem elsewhere. Purpose of the change is to keep the worst lots of purple-stained soybeans out of the No. 1 and No. 2 grades.

Producer Buys Interest In Chemical Concern

K. B. Ivey, El Paso cotton grower, has bought a major interest in Southwest Fertilizer and Chemical Co. The company has headquarters in El Paso and branches in Odessa, Pecos, Clint, Lubbock, Texas, and Anthony, N.M., selling fertilizers and insecticides.

Gin at Crosbyton Sold

Crosbyton Farmers' Co-op Gin, Crosbyton, Texas, has purchased Lee Massey Gin Co. at Crosbyton.

New Development Will Aid Textile Industry

A new cot that keeps renewing its surface, said to be one of the most important new mechanical developments of the past decade in textile spinning, has been announced by Dayton Rubber Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Cots are the small rubber parts on spinning frames that draw the yarn out without injuring delicate fibers. Replacing cots and repairing the damage they do is costly for the textile industry and constitutes one of the largest replacement items.

Meal Use Good Example Of Value of Research

Work which has increased the use of cottonseed meal in swine and poultry rations was cited as a good example of research aiding agriculture by Dr. Carl M. Lyman, Texas A. & M. College, in a Dallas Agricultural Club address on July 11. The biochemist reviewed other contributions of fundamental and applied research and discussed some of the future possibilities.

Garlon A. Harper, assistant director, NCPA Educational Service and chairman of the club's program committee, introduced the speaker.

■ **CAROL LEE, Memphis, daughter of MR. AND MRS. T. C. LEE (Perkins Oil Co.) and her fiance, GUS GIOVANETTI, are being entertained widely prior to their approaching wedding.**

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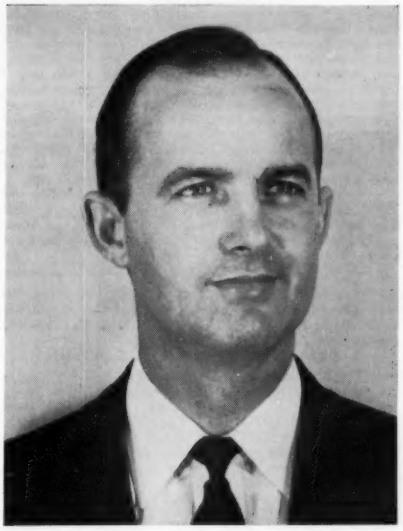
Stennis Appoints Jones Legislative Assistant

Senator John Stennis of Mississippi has announced the appointment of Charlie W. Jones as legislative assistant, effective July 1. Jones is a native of Macon, Miss., a 1948 graduate of Mississippi State College and has been with the National Cotton Council in Memphis and Washington since graduation.



CHARLIE W. JONES

Since October, 1954, Jones has been on leave from the Council and has been chief of Senator Stennis' office staff.

Commenting on the appointment, the Senator said:

"Mr. Jones is especially qualified as the legislative assistant. He has a fine background of knowledge of the entire economy of Mississippi and the problems of cotton throughout the Cotton Belt. His experience with the National Cotton Council and in my office for the past year especially qualified him for my assistant in legislative matters, and I feel he will be able to render splendid service to the people of Mississippi. I have implicit confidence in him and look forward to his service as my assistant."

Serviceability of Shirts Subject of Publication

Texas Experiment Station, College Station, has issued Bulletin 804, titled "Serviceability of Shirts Made from Cotton of Two Varieties, Regions and Seasons of Growth." Authors are Mary Anna Grimes and Carolyn A. Werman.

Two Gins Incorporated

Mississippi has announced the incorporation of Farmers' Gin Co. of Chulahoma and Bolivar Gin Co. of Shelby.

Farm Land Sales Drop

Purchase prices of Texas farm land in 1954 averaged $70.20 an acre, two percent more than in 1953, Texas A. & M. College reports. Sales volume, however, dropped to the lowest level since 1940, and the total acreage transferred was the smallest on record.

Plans for Sales of CCC Linters Are Announced

USDA has announced that stocks of cotton linters held by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be offered for sale, "with sales made periodically over a considerable period of time in order to avoid unnecessary interference with regular commercial marketing." The sales will be made on an offer and acceptance basis.

CCC currently has an inventory of about 1.2 million bales of cotton linters, acquired from the 1951 through 1954 crops under cottonseed products purchase programs. More than half of this total was taken over under the 1952 program.

The Department announced that in July, 1954, there would be no domestic sales of cotton linters from CCC inventory at prices which would interfere with orderly marketing of linters produced from 1954-crop cottonseed. There have been no sales since that time. Now, sales will be resumed, but the principle of avoiding interference with orderly commercial marketing will be retained, USDA says.

Representatives of the various segments of the cotton linters industry, meeting with USDA officials last January, concluded that the CCC inventory could be absorbed into normal trade channels over a period of three to four years.

■ **N. J. KOCKLER has been named assistant industrial relations director of United States Potash Co., Carlsbad, N.M.**

Classified Advertising

RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge $2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE — Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel linter baling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers, each complete with 14" conditioner and 36" cooker; rolls, cookers, 176 and 141-saw Carver linters, all completely rebuilt. Butters milling machine. Double box linter press. Filter presses, attrition mills. 54" seed cleaner. No. 153 separating unit, No. 136 double hull beater.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Leslie St., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—2 French screw presses, complete with motor starters, 5-high ring stack cookers, individual steam traps, pressure gauges, etc. Only about 50,000 bu. soy beans have been processed through each since new. May easily be converted to cottonseed crushing. $17,000 for both units. Present replacement cost about $52,000.—Fayette Soybean Mill, Fayette, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Seven intermediate cooker rings and bottoms complete with sweeps and fittings for 72" French screw press stack cookers.—Address inquiries to Sweetwater Cotton Oil Company, Sweetwater, Texas.

ELECTRIC MOTOR SALE!

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H.P.	Type	Speed		Price
300	Slipring	900		$3500
200	Slipring	900	New	3152
200	Slipring	720		2368
150	Slipring	900	New	2590
150	Slipring	900		1566
200	Sq. Cage	900		1481
150	Sq. Cage	900		1188
100	Slipring	1200		1076
100	Slipring	900		1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200		758
100	Sq. Cage	900		879
75	Sq. Cage	1800		490
75	Slipring	1200		889
75	Slipring	900		991
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Gin Equipment for Sale

CAN now make prompt delivery of electric cotton samplers. Order yours immediately. Price $145. —Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Closeout bargains. 4-80 saw Lummus all-steel, double moting gin stands with lint flue, $1350. 3-80 Murray gin stands, 6" mote conveyor, $600. One 160 h.p. Minneapolis-Moline gas engine, $500. One Murray steel bound cotton press, ram and casing, $575. 1-72" Lummus all-steel cleaning separator, $400. One Hardwicke-Etter 80-saw gin stand, hot roll box, double moting, $575. 4-66" Mitchell convertible feeder extractors with V-belts, $900.—Strader-Hughston Company, Rt. 7, Coit Road, Phone FO-8-5883, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three Mitchell Standard Units, Three 70 saw Cen-Tennial stands. Two 35" Sturdivant fans. One #2 Jacob mechanical tramper. Priced very low.—J. F. Suttle, Jr., J. F. Suttle Estate, Suttle, Alabama.

FOR SALE—One 14' Lummus bur machine complete with spreader. Rollers all in good condition. Price $2,000.—Peoples Gin Company, Clio, S. C.

FOR SALE—Cotton gin complete. 4-80 Lummus glass front gin, Le Roi power, all-steel. Ready to operate with prospects of good crops. $8,500 total price. $2,500 will handle. Wonderful opportunity for some one wanting to buy gin.—Jerry Moore, Phone LOgan 2156, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—American split steel pulleys: One 30" diameter, 9" face; one 19" diameter, 6" face; one 20" diameter, 11" face; one 24" diameter, 12" face; two 26" diameter, 6" face; one 26" diameter, 9" face; one 28" diameter, 5" face; one 36" diameter, 9" face; one 40" diameter, 9" face; one 28" diameter, 9" face; one 12" diameter, 5" face; two 12" diameter, 7" face; two 18" diameter, 7" face; one 34" diameter, 7" face; one 16" diameter, 5" face; one 14" diameter, 6" face; two 16" diameter, 7" face. Cast iron pulleys: one 24" x 6", 1-11/16" bore; one 18" x 4", 1½" bore. Priced at $15.00 each. Sheaves: one 18" sheave 8-groove, 3" bore, D section, $75. One 28" OD hub type D section 10-groove, $100. All prices f.o.b. Sinton, Texas.—The Staple Gin Company, Telephone 717J1, Sinton, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-66" 1952 Model Super Mitchell units. Excellent condition.—Box NZ, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—2-10' bur machine (Cen-Tennial) assembly wth 72" cleaner and 72" separator and stub shaft assembly.—Cen-Tennial Ginnery, Inc., Bennettsville, South Carolina.

FOR SALE — Separators: Continental, Murray, Lummus. 10', 12' and 14' all-steel bur machines. Mitchell and Lummus feeders, Continental and Murray gin stands, fans all sizes, one Lummus swing door press. Trampers: Continental, Lummus and Murray. Pumps: Murray and Lummus. New Government type tower driers, Mitchell burners, pulleys most all sizes. Many other items in stock at this time. Display on lot. Equipped to deliver and install our machinery.—Spencer and Sons, 5 miles North on Dallas Hiway, Georgetown, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—One complete 4-80 Lummus gin outfit including 1½ acres of land and 4-room dwelling to be operated at location with excellent prospects this season. Miscellaneous: Six 80-saw Murray loose roll, glass front gins equipped with roll dump. 5-80 saw F-3 and 5-80 saw model "C" Brush and 5-80 saw model "C" Continental air blast gins. Continental and Mitchell extracting feeders in all sizes. One 56" Continental, one 48" cleaning type and one type "M" Lummus and two Murray VS separators. One 7-cylinder 50" steel Wichita and one 6-cylinder 50" Continental incline cleaners. One 10' Lummus steel bur machine. One 18' practically new 12" rotor lift with offset intake and feeder hopper drive. One Big Reel Murray drier. New Government type towers in practically all sizes. New fans which meet required specifications for pink bollworm trash and hull disposal. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of guaranteed late model, used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete outfits you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR QUICK SALE—5-70 all-steel, glass front Lummus gins in good condition, $125 each. 5-70 Lummus MEF feeders in good condition, $125 each. One 5-70 Lummus conveyor distributor for Lummus gins, practically new, $350.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental gins, electric, 70 irrigation wells. Price $22,000. $8,000 cash, owner carry balance. 5-80 Continental gins, motor on natural gas, 80% irrigated. Price $50,000 with $12,000 cash, owner carry balance to suit. 4-90 gins, all electric, all steel, big area, good crop prospect. Moss lint cleaner, a good buy. $100,000. Will carry good loan.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Lubbock, Texas. Phone PO-21605.

FOR SALE—We are dismantling an all-steel late model gin plant near here and have for sale: One Gullett tower drier, 6-cylinder inclined cleaner, burner setup complete. Cen-Tennial all-steel one story press with Cen-Tennial tramper and pump. Cen-Tennial seed scales complete. 3 Cen-Tennial 80-saw gin stands in good shape. 3-66" Mitchell super units in excellent shape. Transmission, fans, etc. We also have 1-80 saw Continental F-3 gin stand with stainless steel front 1951 model. Set of Continental 4X extractors. Set of Model 100 Gullett extractors like new.—Call or write Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

FOR SALE—One all-steel, Cen-Tennial, one story up-packing press with ram and tramper. In practically new condition but at a sacrifice price.—C. L. Hamilton, Baxley, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Used 3-plunger Hardwicke-Etter upright hydraulic gin press pump. Good condition, bargain price.—Three Way Gin Co., P. Bennett, Phone 62-J, Tunica, Miss.

FOR SALE—Bur machines: 1-10' steel Lummus with 5-cylinder built-in after cleaner; one Hardwicke-Etter 14' wooden with long and short conveyor. Gins: 4-80 DC Continental F-1 brush; 4-80 DC Continental C-brush; 5-70 Continental C-brush with 30 fronts; one 80-saw DC Hardwicke-Etter. Lint cleaners: 4-80 Lummus jets. Huller-cleaner-feeders: 5-66" 1951 Super Mitchells; 4-66" standard flat belt Mitchells; 1-66" flat belt drive Super Mitchell; 4-66" double V-drive Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after cleaner. Cleaners: Two 6-cylinder, all steel Continental air line; 1-52" V-drive Murray incline blow-in type; 2-52" Continental incline steel; 1-10 and 1-15 section Lummus thermos. Condensers: 1-60" and 1-70" 1949 Lummus steel; 1-60" Continental model 40 steel. Burners: One Hardwicke-Etter, one Mitchell. Presses: One Murray steel-bound with steel platform; one Gullett steel-bound with platform. Dryers: One 20-shelf tower dryer; one Murray big reel; two Lummus thermos. Separators: one Lummus; one Continental; one Gullett; one Stacy. Trampers: One long stroke Lummus; one short stroke Lummus; one 12", 22-foot tall Murray rotor lift. One V-drive Lummus press pump, 20 h.p. motor; one Continental pump. Fans: 1-50"; 2-45"; 1-20". All size electric motors from 20 to 200 h.p., starting 220 to 440 volts.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

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FOR SALE—If you wish to either sell, or buy a gin, compress or oil mill anywhere in the State of Texas, our honest and dependable service will be valuable to you. Call, write or wire M. M. Phillips, Phone TE5-8555, Box 1288 Corpus Christi, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—12" conveyor and 12" steel conveyor trough.—McAlester Oil Mill Co., Box 275, McAlester, Okla.

WANTED—One up-packing single box baling press.—Roddie & Co., Brady, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Position as manager or will lease a modern gin. 15 years management experience. Consideration given all offers.—Box WB, c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

JOB WANTED as repair man or ginner. Experienced and will furnish references. Available immediately.—Address L. C. Bailey, Phone OL4-1117, 4902 South Acres Road, Houston, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—Two John Deere No. 8 cotton pickers. 1951 production. Excellent condition. Picked approximately 1200 bales each.—Albert E. Carter, Bill Carter Farms Co., 1310 Orchard Lane, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

FOR SALE—Engines: one MM 210 h.p. twin; one MM 240 h.p.; one FBM 120 h.p. full diesel; one GM 340 h.p. twin diesel. New Le Roi engines for sale or trade.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

First Cotton Irrigation Most Important

Farm Adviser Alan G. George of Visalia, Tulare County, Calif., reports that although timing of all irrigation is important, the first cotton irrigation is of particular significance.

"Plants which make rapid and extensive growth prior to heavy flowering have outyielded plants allowed to suffer for lack of moisture during the early stages of growth," he said. "Early irrigation encourages early fruiting with a higher percentage of the crop being harvested at the first picking.

"An ample supply of moisture around feeder roots at this time will encourage continuous plant growth. Allowing cotton plants to suffer and then restoring normal growth by a delayed first irrigation may result in ranker plant growth with a loss in production.

"After flowering begins it may be a good practice to allow soil moisture during the fruiting period to reach a lower level between irrigations then practiced during the earlier growth period. This will discourage excessive vegetative growth at the expense of boll set. However, the moisture level never should be allowed to drop to a point where wilting occurs but should be continuously available to the plant.

"The amount of water applied at this time should be just enough to replenish the moisture supply already used by the plant. The rate of water used early in the season is low, and with an adequate pre-irrigation a lighter application of water may be sufficient at the first irrigation. However, subbing of moisture around the feeder roots of the young cotton plant is desirable."

• Production of Farm Chemicals Rises

PRODUCTION of farm chemicals was 18 percent greater in 1954 than in 1953, the U.S. Tariff Commission reports.

Sales of pesticides and other chemicals used by farmers were estimated to have been worth $124 million last year, as against $119 million in 1953.

The federal agency estimates that 419 million pounds of farm chemicals were produced last year and 336 million sold, compared with 356 million produced and 334 million reported sold the previous year.

■ **JOSEPH MEIBERGEN, Enid, is the new president of Oklahoma Feed Manufacturers' Association.**

Hercules Appointments

E. Langford Jones has been named director of sales and Charles A. Grant, manager of chemical cotton sales, by Virginia Cellulose Department of Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

Ruling on Social Security

Sharecroppers will be considered self-employed for social security purposes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue T. Coleman Andrews has informed Congressmen.

■ **DR. BYRON T. SHAW, USDA research director, was the chief speaker July 7 at the meeting of the Mississippi Section of American Society of Agronomy, held at Newton, Miss.**

$8.00 per BALE more with MOSS Lint Cleaners

"In 1952 I purchased a Moss Dual Unit Lint Cleaner. Customers have many times volunteered information on a comparative basis which showed conclusively the results of the Moss Cleaner. In most all cases the difference was $8.00 per bale in favor of the farmer. Our cotton was combed, brightened and cleaned as a result of the Moss.

"We heartily recommend to any ginner that the merits of the Moss are unexcelled and it operates as a trouble-free unit with a minimum amount of attention."

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• Fats Interchangeable

USDA has announced that future purchase authorizations for edible fats for export will provide for the purchase of lard, cottonseed oil or soybean oil, or all three, at the option of the importing country. Lard and soybean oil will move from commercial stocks. Cottonseed oil may move from commercial stocks, or from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks to the extent that they are available.

• Farm Safety Week

SAFETY on farms will be stressed throughout the U.S. July 24-30 during National Farm Safety Week. "Much needs to be done," said President Eisenhower, "to acquaint all farm people with the size of the farm accident problem. A death toll of 14,000 farm residents each year is a tragic loss to the nation."

• Wives Form Union

WIVES have formed a union—in Shanghai. The general idea is to prevent "unscrupulous women" from luring their husbands away. Aims of the union are listed as follows:

1. To raise the dignity of marriage by "active propagation."
2. To eliminate divorces.
3. To arrange suitable marriages between men and women "with little opportunity for matrimonial contact."
4. To warn wives of the dangers of "third party intrusion."
5. To "produce better male citizens" through a happy home.

The women, however, left one avenue open for complaining husbands. They decided to set up a "board of feminine inquiry" which would listen to the complaints of husbands.

• Gins Get Timely Data

FIRE PREVENTION material is being mailed at this time to ginners by a number of the industry's trade associations. Every ginner will profit by careful study of this timely material, including the comprehensive bulletin, "Fire Prevention and Protection as Applied to Cotton Gins," which is available through state ginners' associations. This publication contains carefully-prepared recommendations of the insurance inspection bureaus of cotton growing states.

• News Items From USDA

RECENT NEWS from USDA includes the following:

Wheat will be supported in 1955 at $2.08 per bushel. This compares with the national average of $2.24 for the 1954 crop, and is two cents per bushel higher than the minimum level announced last fall.

Powdered tomato juice, still experimental, is a step nearer with the development of continuous process commercial vacuum drying equipment. The powdered juice is expected to have many uses.

Animal disease research in USDA's East Wing in Washington has been suspended as a precaution against any possible danger to employees, although the hazards are said to be practically nil.

• Bush Has Snake Tale

ED BUSH, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association's executive, is a good fisherman and can tell some pretty good fish stories. Now though, he's telling an even better snake story. While serving his summer stint as a reserve officer at Fort Hood, Ed and some of his companions killed 14 snakes before they went to bed at a camping spot. Ed claims he slept fine that night—on top of an army car!

• Sandstorms Being Used

EVEN SANDSTORMS may turn out to be useful. A West Texas firm is marketing an Indian Sand Painting kit that uses plain old duststorm sand, screened and dyed to make paintings similar to those of the Indians. The firm reports a good start with sales at hobby shops and toy counters.

• Bananas in Plastic

ALL BANANAS shipped by Jamaica to the United Kingdom now are being wrapped in polyethylene film, USDA reports. Bananas are wrapped at the gathering point and about 10 tons of polyethylene film weekly are being purchased from the United Kingdom for this use.

THE GROUP attending the annual Short Course for Oil Mill Operators at Texas A. & M. College, July 6-7-8, is shown here.

• Mill Short Course Is Well Attended

AN UNUSUAL program was presented at the twenty-third annual Short Course for Oil Mill Operators July 6-7-8 at Texas A. & M. College, attended by superintendents and others interested in oilseed processing from 10 states and Mexico.

Conducted by the Institute of Oilseed Technology at Texas A. & M., the conference is sponsored in cooperation with Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

Members of the short course committee are Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A. & M., Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association chairman; H. E. Wilson, C. C. Harlan and J. W. Howell, representing crushers; and M. C. Verdery, J. H. Brawner, O. J. Jones, C. W. Rankin and H. D. Reeves from the superintendents' organization.

A part of the program that attracted much favorable comment was the "idea program" to which industry members contributed practical ideas that they have applied to oil milling.

The program included talks or panel discussions by A. W. Melloh, M. C. Verdery, H. B. Adams, Leo Holzenthal, H. D. Reeves, Charles Sisson, A. C. Wamble, S. P. Clark, T. S. Pryor, A. M. Altschul, M. F. Stansbury, Carl M. Lyman, E. A. Gastrock, F. C. Vesey, C. M. McClure, Fred L. Wilson, Cecil Crumpton, W. C. Whittecar, C. W. Rankin, W. B. Cooke, Louis S. Gee, Bentley Page, and Dick Taylor.

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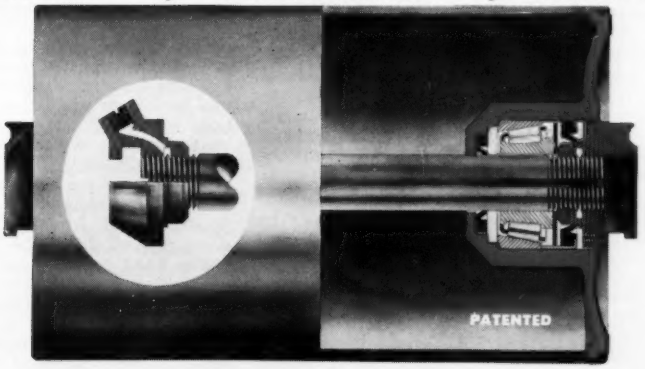

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Developing New Products

(Continued from Page 9)

At least some of this decreased range has been due to improved knowledge of chemical processing and the increased interconvertibility of the oils. The days of extreme differences in price of different major oil seems ended. Linseed oil cannot differ too much in price from soybean oil or the equivalent will be made from the cheaper oil. Cottonseed oil cannot differ too much in price from soybean oil, or corn oil, or again the equivalent will be made from the cheaper oil. The fact is that from a chemical point of view most of the vegetable oils with which we have to deal are essentially interconvertible. Any new chemical product developed from cottonseed oil can also be made from soybean oil, or lard, or peanut oil and at different times economic factors might favor the use of different oils.

What we have is a tremendous pool of literally billions of pounds a year of oils that are interconvertible and thus tend to have price stability that is a distinct advantage for industrial utilization. While we have various compartments in this pool, cottonseed oil in one and soybean oil in another for example, the barriers between the compartments break down if the differential is too great. For all practical purposes we have one pool of oil. Anything that is developed that helps the utilization of one oil helps all the oils. Any chemicals developed at the Southern Regional Laboratory to help the use of cottonseed oil also help soybean oil; any chemical development of the Eastern Regional Laboratory which helps the utilization of animal fats also helps cottonseed oil and soybean oil.

We have a very good illustration of this interconvertibility in the case of the acetoglycerides pioneered by the Oilseed Section of the Southern Regional Laboratory. You will recall that the vegetable fats are better than 90 or 95 per cent glycerides of the long chain, C-18 and C-16 fatty acids. A few years ago, at the Southern Laboratory it was observed that if some of the long chain acids of cottonseed oil are replaced with acetic acid (that is the acid that is present in vinegar and it has only two carbon atoms in the chain instead of 16 or 18) the products are very different physically. If you take hydrogenated cottonseed oil and replace some of the fatty acids with acetic acid you get a solid — but the solid instead of being brittle or having a greasy feel, typical of a fat, is flexible and waxy. If you replace some of the C_{18} acid of the unhydrogenated cottonseed oil with acetic acid you get oils that stay liquid even at very low temperature.

These products are called acetoglycerides. They are fats, but they are a new kind of fat that nature doesn't make. Presumably they would be completely edible because the only thing added is acetic acid. That is the acid component of vinegar, and we all use more or less vinegar with our food. What are the acetoglycerides good for? Well, they are being evaluated as coatings for all kinds of food products from hot dogs to cheese, from raisins in raisin bran to slab dressings in the making of candy. They are being evaluated as plasticizers for various kinds of resins — particularly for plastic to be formed into sheets or film and used as a wrapper for food products.

A particularly interesting application is in the production of a global edible spread for the Armed Forces. They want a spread with a long plastic range, that is, one that is spreadable, for example on bread, just as well in Alaska as in North Africa and will be acceptable after storage for at least six months at 100 degrees Fahrenheit temperature. These requirements can be met by mixture containing an acetoglyceride, and the product can be made to resemble ordinary margarine in appearance and taste. The Armed Forces are definitely interested in this product and have prepared specifications for procurement of a trial batch of such a spread. The acetoglycerides cannot be recommended for food use until definite proof of edibility has been established in thorough and extensive tests by qualified pharmacologists and nutritionists. Such proofs have not yet been obtained. The necessary tests have been initiated and in at least one case have been under way for a period of over two years, but they have not yet been completed. The Food and Drug Administration has approved their use for cosmetics, including shampoos, but has not yet approved their use as food.

These acetoglycerides were developed from cottonseed oil. At present at least two companies are making them, possibly more, but initially at least they were made from lard rather than from cottonseed oil. But bear in mind that what helps lard helps cottonseed oil, too. A few years ago, the chemists at the Northern Regional Laboratory developed a process for dimerizing the linoleic acid of soybean oil to make what they called dimer acid. That consists of two linoleic acid molecules hooked together to make a still bigger molecule. Today a very considerable amount of dimer acid is being made by at least one company for the production of various resins, but most of the linoleic acids for this purpose are coming from cottonseed oil foots rather than from soybean oil. In the same way the Eastern Regional Laboratory developed a process of treating various fatty acids and fats with hydrogen peroxide to make a type of material called an epoxide. These epoxidized oils were found to be effective stabilizing plasticizers for polyvinyl chloride resins. These resins are used in anything from garden hose to wall tile. Today millions of pounds of oils are being epoxidized for this purpose but these epoxidized oils are made chiefly from soybean oil. So that closes the circle. The Southern Laboratory used cottonseed oil to make acetoglycerides and the products are being made from lard; the Eastern Laboratory developed epoxidized oils and they are being made from soybean oil; the Northern Laboratory developed dimer acid and that is being made from cottonseed. The significant thing really is that we have a pool of fats and oils. It is a tremendous pool of billions of pounds of oil. Anything that helps withdraw any oil from the pool helps all because they are all essentially interconvertible. Which particular oil will be used for any particular purpose will depend upon geography or a particular company's interest and economic factors as well as the chemistry of the oil and its price.

As you know, in recent years there has been a considerable development of the addition of fat to animal feeds. That development was sparked a few years ago by work at the Eastern Regional Laboratory looking towards the addition of inedible animal fat to feeds to increase their nutritive value. At present, such fats are sometimes added to feed to improve their pelleting properties or to decrease dustiness. For that purpose, approximately one or two percent fat is commonly added to the meal. To increase nutritive value more commonly about five or six percent of the fats is added to the feed. Do these fats have to be animal fats? Not necessarily. Why not add back crude cottonseed oil, or better, the material that is removed when you refine crude cottonseed oil, that is, soapstock? At the Southern Laboratory we have been doing some work with soapstock and are considering this possibility. One of the disadvantages of cottonseed soapstock for this purpose is its gossypol content. As you know, crude cottonseed oil contains more or less gossypol. This material is toxic and is removed from the crude oil during the refining and goes into the cottonseed oil soapstock.

Table 3 shows the gossypol content of some of the soapstocks we have ex-

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amined. The gossypol also carries over into many of the acidulated cottonseed soapstocks or acidulated foots that we have examined.

Table 3.
Gossypol Content of Some Typical Soapstock

Sample	Gossypol Free	Total
Alkaline Soapstock A	3.9	4.4
Alkaline Soapstock B	2.3	2.8
Alkaline Soapstock C	1.1	1.4
Alkaline Soapstock D	0.34	0.45
Acidulated Laboratory A	6.0	6.0
Acidulated Commercial A	0.15	0.38
Acidulated Commercial B	0.42	0.42

We have tried various ways of destroying the gossypol. We have tried treating it with various chemicals as well as with heat. Normally, excessive amounts of chemicals are required, and heat alone at temperatures up to 100 degrees Centigrade is relatively ineffective. Table 4 shows what happens to the gossypol when you heat cottonseed oil foots for various lengths of time at about 100 degrees Centigrade. If you blow air through it at the same time it doesn't help the foots any but doesn't seem to do the gossypol much harm.

Table 4.
Effect on Alkaline Soapstock of Heat Treatment (100°C.) plus Air-Blowing*

	% Gossypol Free	Total
Control	2.31	2.81
2 hours	1.90	2.71
4 hours	1.76	2.40
19 hours	0.48	0.96

*Air-blowing at the rate of five cubic feet per hour per pound of soapstock for the first four hours only.

The Southern Regional Laboratory developed a very convenient way of destroying the gossypol in cottonseed foots by heating them at a high temperature for a short period of time. At a temperature of 200 or 210 degrees Centigrade (that is about 400 degrees Fahrenheit) the gossypol is practically completely destroyed in one or two minutes. Table 5 shows the effect of a short heating time at about 200 degrees Centigrade on the gossypol content of foots and you will note that it takes only a minute or two at 210 degrees to decrease the gossypol content to 0.

Table 5.
Effect of Heating Alkaline Soapstock at Temperatures above 100°C.

	% Gossypol Free	Total
Control	3.76	4.20
180°C. (4 minutes)	0.54	0.67
190°C. (4 minutes)	0.15	0.16
200°C. (4 minutes)	0	0
210°C. (2 minutes)	0	0
220°C. (1 minute)	0.30	0.44
220°C (2 minutes)	0	0
240°C. (1 minute)	0.15	0.32

Unfortunately, since cottonseed soapstock is about 50 per cent water, to get a temperature of 200 degrees Centigrade one would either have to remove all the water or use equipment that would withstand the pressure generated by water at a temperature of 200 degrees Centigrade. That amounts to about 200-225 pounds per square inch. At the Southern Laboratory, the Oilseed Section, in cooperation with the Engineering and Development Section, built a small pilot plant to process foots at this temperature. This process should permit the complete removal of gossypol from cottonseed soapstocks and permit the addition of acidulated, treated cottonseed soapstock to rations even for laying hens where extremely small quantities of gossypol produce egg yolk discoloration.

I would like to revert back now to Table 1 that shows the formulas of the major acids and the structural formula of oleic acid. I would also like to emphasize again the essential interconvertibility of these acids. What can be done chemically to one, can in general be done to another. When the chemist looks at these acids he sees immediately two points of attack from a chemical point of view. These two points are first the COOH end (he calls the COOH group a carboxyl group) and second the point where the two hydrogens are missing, the double bond. These are two obvious points of attack for the chemist to go to work.

In the past, the chemist has devoted most of his effort to the carboxyl part. From this he has made all kinds of soaps; for example, sodium and potassium soaps that are used for washing purposes or for cleansing; the aluminum and magnesium soaps that are used for greases; or cobalt and manganese soaps that are used for driers for paints or printing inks; or zinc soaps that are used for surface coatings, or in rubber or dusting powders; or copper soaps that are used as fungicides. Something we have been working on at the Southern Laboratory is the production of chemicals directly from cottonseed oil soapstock. As you know, refining the crude cottonseed oil consists essentially of treating the crude cottonseed oil with caustic soda or soda ash. One of the most important things that happens chemically in the refining of the crude oil is that the free fatty acids in the oil react with the soda to produce soap, a sodium soap. The most important component of cottonseed oil soapstock obtained by the refining of crude cottonseed oil is soap. Unfortunately, it is contaminated with so many other things that it can not be used for most of the purposes for which soaps are used.

We have tried to react the soapstock with various organic compounds. The formula for a typical soap would be $C_{17}H_{33}COONa$. We have reacted these soaps with various chlorides; for example, benzyl chloride $C_6H_5CH_2Cl$. A reaction takes place to split out NaCl which is ordinary table salt and the other two parts get together to produce what is known as an ester. In this particular case it would be benzyl ester or more particularly benzyl oleate. This would be indicated by a chemical equation as follows:

$$C_{17}H_{33}COONa + ClCH_2C_6H_5 \rightarrow NaCl + C_{17}H_{33}COOCH_2C_6H_5$$

Sodium oleate — Benzyl Chloride Salt — Benzyl oleate

We take the soap stock and treat it with benzyl choride, filter off the sodium chloride and a lot of other gunk that goes with it and then distill out the benzyl oleate from the product. This benzyl oleate has been tested as a plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride. It is not a good primary plasticizer because it is not completely compatible with polyvinyl chloride but mixed half and half with a standard

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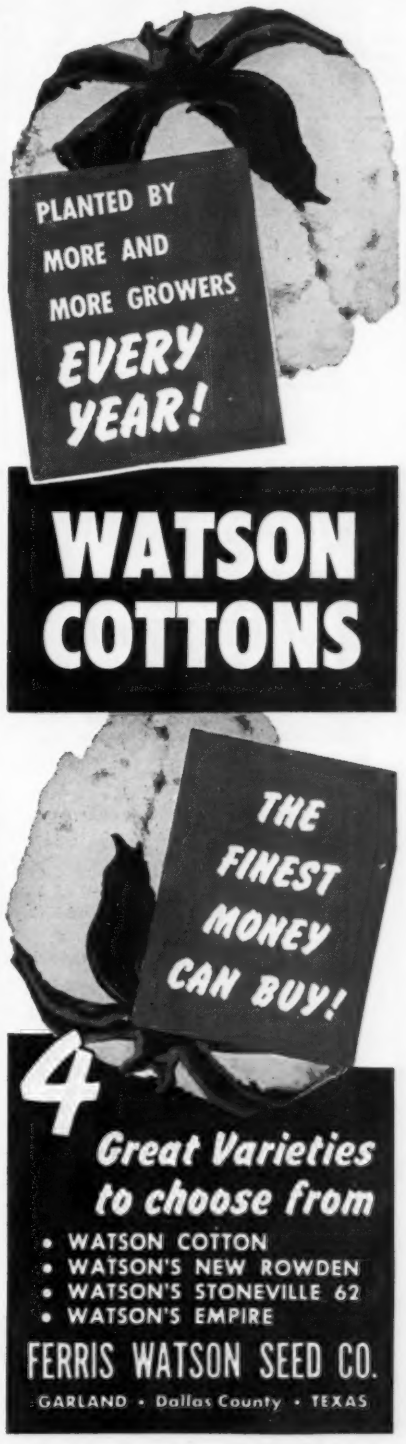
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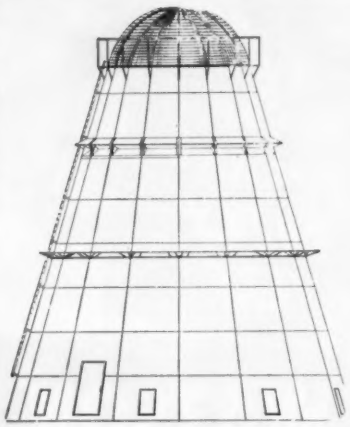
plasticizer such a dioctyl phthalate it is compatible. The properties of such a plasticized polymer are shown in Table 6.

Table 6.
Evaluation of Benzyl Esters as Plasticizers for Polyvinyl Chloride

50% ESTER 50% (DOP)	DI-OCTYL PHTHALATE
2920 tensile strength (p.s.i.)	2920
1580 100% modulus (p.s.i.)	1560
290 elongation (percent)	300
—45.0°C. brittle point	—31.0°C.

You will note that it gives the resin about the same physical properties as does pure dioctyl phthalate but has a significant advantage of having a brittle point lowered from about —31° to —45° Centigrade or from about —24 degrees to —49 degrees Fahrenheit. Benzyl oleate is just one representative of a whole class of chemical compounds that are known as esters that can be made from fatty acids.



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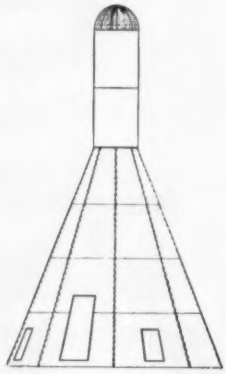

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We have made a number of other esters directly from soapstock in this way, for example the methyl benzyl esters and dimethylbenzyl esters. Esters can be used for anything from lubricants to alkyd resins for paints and varnishes.

There are a great many other things that can be done with a carboxyl group. Some of these are shown in Table 7.

Table 7.
Some Products that can be made by Modifying the COOH Group

$C_{17}H_{35}COOH$	Stearic Acid
—COOM	Metal Salt
—COOR	Organic Ester
—$CONH_2$	Amide
—CN	Nitrite
—CH_2NH_2	Amine
—CHOH	Alcohol
—	Hydrocarbon

For example, the acids can be converted to nitrogen containing compounds. Chemically several different classes of nitrogen compounds can be made. They include amides, cyanides, and the amines illustrated in Table 7. Each class has it own particular properties and uses. They are used for anything from flotation agents for ores to fungicides.

A novel twist that has been introduced recently is to remove the carboxyl group altogether to give what are known as hydrocarbons — that is, chemicals containing only carbon and hydrogen. The chief source of hydrocarbons in this country is petroleum. For years the petroleum chemists have been envying the fat chemists because the petroleum people have hydrocarbons to work with and no really good handle such as the COOH group which the fat chemists have with which to get hold of them. So, one group of chemists at a major industrial concern developed a process for knocking off this carboxyl group to give a hydrocarbon to be used in competition with hydrocarbons produced by the petroleum industry. Now they advertise the availability, in pilot plant quantities, of these hydrocarbons from fat and suggest ways of using them for making anything from corrosion inhibitors and lubricants to insect repellents and diesel fuel additives.

So far we have dealt only with what the chemist can do with the carboxyl end of the fatty acids. The double bond in the middle presents an even larger number of possibilities for the chemist. The chemistry of the double bond is perhaps a little more intricate than is the chemistry of the carboxyl group so that the technology of the double bond chemistry is not as far advanced. Some reactions that have been used are shown in Table 8.

Table 8.
Some Reactions of the Double Bond.

$CH_3(CH_2)_7$—CH—CH—$(CH_2)_7COOH$	Oleic Acid
—CH_2—CH_2—	Hydrogenated
—CH—CH—	Epoxidized
O	
—CH_2CH_2—	Dimerized
1	
—C=CH—	
$CH_3(CH_2)_7COOH$ +	Ozonized
$HOOC(CH_2)_7COOH$	
Pelargonic Acid Azelaic Acid	

The simplest chemical reaction of the double bond is to add hydrogen to it, thereby removing the double bond. As was stated earlier that reaction has been carried out industrially for more than 50 years to produce hydrogenated cottonseed oil for shortening, margarine and other products. In recent years more and more has been learned as to how to control the addition of hydrogen so as to hydrogenate certain double bonds selectively. This is done in order to produce certain specific properties in the products no matter whether you start with cottonseed oil, or peanut oil, or soybean oil.

Hydrogenation is the simplest reaction. The dimerization reaction that was mentioned previously as having been developed at Northern Regional Laboratory is a very special kind of double bond reaction where instead of adding two hydrogen atoms at the double bond, a hydrogen atom from one molecule is added to one end of the double bond of another molecule and all the rest of the first molecule is added to the other end of the double bond of the second molecule. The epoxidation reaction that was mentioned as having been developed at the Eastern Laboratory is a type reaction whereby one of the oxygen atoms of the hydrogen peroxide adds to the double bond just as two atoms of hydrogen would, and the other product in this case is water. That sounds very simple and the chemistry is simple, but when you try to carry out the reaction in the laboratory or plant it isn't quite that simple. Much work had to be done to determine the right solvents, temperature, concentration and other operating conditions to get good yields.

If, instead of using hydrogen peroxide, ozone is used, quite different products are obtained. Ozone is produced by passing an electric discharge through air. The odor sometimes detected around sparking electrical equipment is due to ozone. If oleic acid is treated with ozone it breaks apart at the double bond to produce two brand new acids. One, $C_8H_{17}COOH$ is pelargonic acid and the other $HOCC-(CH_2)_7COOH$, which is azelaic acid. This is a highly valued dicarboxylic acid that has a great many industrial uses. A large company is now producing azelaic acid commercially in this way.

At the Southern Regional Laboratory we have been carrying out an exploratory project on the reactions of the double bond and trying out a considerable num-

Urge Ginners To Use Safety Matches

Ginners are reminded by the National Cotton Council that safety matches are a good investment in fire prevention. They help keep wooden matches out of seed cotton; and it is estimated that wooden "strike anywhere" matches cost ginners an average of about $1,200 per gin in fires each season. (An article in The Press on May 7 told how a New Mexico gin got more than double its money back by investing in safety matches.)

Reports show that wooden matches cause one of every three gin fires during each harvesting season. This does not just endanger the gin. Smoldering lint, pressed into a bale, may burst into flame later in a boxcar or warehouse.

The fire prevention committee of the Council recommends that all ginners consider distributing safety matches to employees and customers. Farmers are urged to see that field helpers avoid use of wooden matches during the harvest. The safety value to ginners more than pays the cost of the paper match folders, which also provide an excellent advertising medium.

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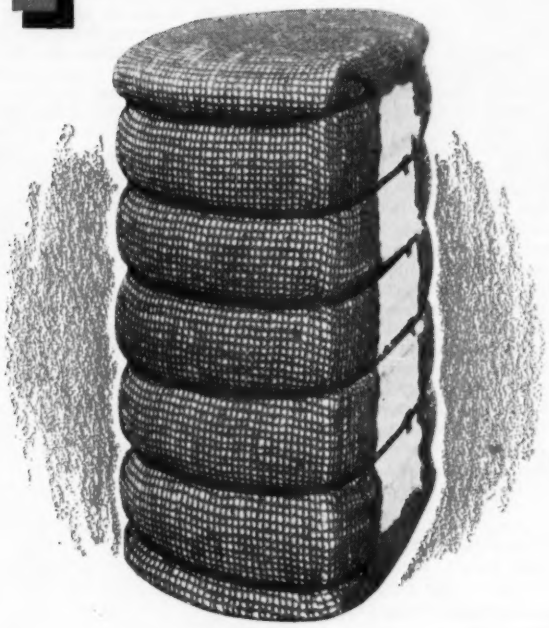

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ber of different possible reactions especially with linoleic acid. We have found several that seem promising. Details haven't been worked out yet, but they seem promising from the point of view that the products have interesting properties and it appears that they can be made in reasonable yields without too much difficulty.

I would like to touch on just one of these pieces of work that is being carried on at the Southern Laboratory.

That is work we are doing on shifting the position of the double bond. Why should anyone want to shift the double bond? Consider the case of oleic acid. The double bond is at the nine position, that is, between carbons 9 and 10. When that is treated with ozone a nine carbon atom dicarboxylic acid is produced, azelaic acid. Suppose the double bond is shifted over to the 10-11 position and that is treated with ozone. The product would then be a dicarboxylic acid with 10 carbon atoms and that is sebacic acid. Sebacic acid is now made from castor oil and costs something like 70 cents a pound as against 35 cents a pound for azelaic acid and perhaps 15 cents for oleic acid. Yet, millions of pounds of sebacic acid are produced annually to make anything from engine lubricants to special kinds of nylon. If the double bond of oleic acid is shifted to the six-seven position and that is treated with ozone the product is a six carbon dicarboxylic acid. That acid is known as adipic acid and that is the acid from which nearly all nylon is made. Correspondingly, if the double bond were shifted to other positions along the chain and those products treated with ozone other dicarboxylic acids would be produced. These would have their own special properties and would surely have their own special uses for particular purposes.

At the Southern Laboratory we are also trying to learn how to shift the double bonds not only in oleic acid but also in linoleic acid. Here we have two double bonds, at the 9-10 and the 12-13 carbon atoms. Such a system has its own special properties owing to the fact that the CH_2 between the two double bonds is especially reactive. But if one of these double bonds could be shifted one carbon closer to the other one, there would be produced what the chemists call a conjugated system — that is, an alternating system of double and single bonds as shown in Table 9.

Table 9.

Structure of Linoleic Acids

Linoleic Acid

$$H_3C(CH_2)_4—CH=CH—CH_2—CH—CH—(CH_2)_7COOH$$

$$H_3C(CH_2)_4—CH_2—CH=CH—CH=CH—(CH_2)_7COOH$$

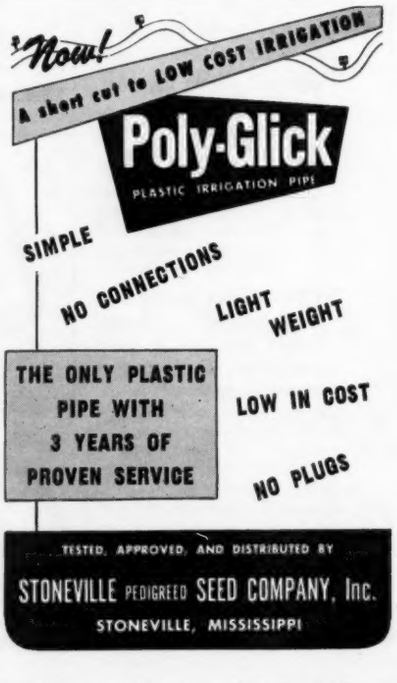
Conjugated Linoleic Acid

Such a system, a conjugated system, has a chemistry all its own. Such a system would dry very readily and would result in more rapid drying varnishes, for example. Moreover, such a system is especially reactive chemically. A characteristic of such a system is that it will react in a readily predictable fashion with literally hundreds of different organic compounds by what is known as the Diels-Alder Reaction. This type of reaction, which is characteristic of conjugated systems, was discovered by the two chemists Otto Diels and Kurt Alder. For this discovery they won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry a few years ago. Since the discovery of this reaction literally hundreds of papers have been published describing chemical reactions applicable to conjugated double bond systems and some of these products have found very extensive use industrially. For example, some of the major insecticides are made by uses of this type reaction. At the Southern Laboratory we are investigating some of the possibilities of the Diels-Alder Reaction applied to conjugated linoleic acid with the thought that the products are potentially useful industrial chemicals — useful for example as emulsifiers, lubricants, plasticizers or pesticides.

To summarize: First, by reason of increased knowledge of the chemistry of the fats and the fatty acids, the interconvertibility of the various fats and oils has been increased tremendously. Instead of using a particular oil for a particular purpose, because its physical and chemical properties are the ones most nearly meeting the requirements of that use, other oils can be modified chemically and without too much difficulty to possess those same properties or perhaps even a more desirable balance of properties. So we have a tremendous pool of fats and oils that are interconvertible. That tends to stabilize prices and what helps one oil helps all. It is fatty acid chemistry rather than cottonseed oil or soybean oil chemistry. Second, there is now in existence a very large industry based on the chemical modification of fatty acids to produce chemical derivations for industrial use. This technology has increased greatly in recent years. I have tried to give you some impression of the tremendous number of possibilities for chemical modification of the fats and fatty acids that has not yet been looked into. It is difficult to say in advance which particular products are going to find industrial uses or sometimes even what they will be good for. But certainly if the past is any criterion of the future we can be sure that many of these chemical derivatives that have not yet been prepared will find some niche for which they are especially adapted and they will then find their place as industrial chemicals.

More Sesame Produced

Final estimates indicate that the 1954-55 sesame crop in India was 663,000 tons, seven percent above the 1953-54 crop.



Martin M. McGuire Joins Screw Conveyor Staff

Martin M. McGuire, well known in the feed and milling industry, has recently been added to the sales staff of Screw Conveyor Corp. of Hammond, Ind. His territory will encompass the states of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky.

McGuire comes to Screw Conveyor with knowledge acquired through varied posts he has held, including a period in which he organized and operated his own company in El Monte, Calif., specializing in metal fabricating and the building of truck bodies for the feed industry, and also the installation of bulk storage plants for feed and complete feed mills in California and Mexico.

MARTIN M. McGUIRE

He attended Iowa State University when his studies were interrupted by service in the Coast Guard and Army Corps of Engineers in the European Theater. After World War II he attended the University of Wisconsin taking extension courses in engineering. Upon completion of his studies he became Iowa-Nebraska district representative of a flour and feed mill equipment manufacturer, also operated his own company for a period; then had a distributorship covering the states of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

With McGuire on the sales staff of Screw Conveyor Corp. the over-all sales effort and technical customer services of the company will now be more complete in the territory involved and will gain greater recognition for the "Hammond" line of screw conveying and bucket elevating equipment, the firm points out.

Daniels Named by USDA

Frank C. Daniels of Binghamton, N.Y., has been appointed general sales manager of USDA's Commodity Stabilization Service, vice-president of Commodity Credit Corporation and special advisor to the CCC board of directors. Before entering government service, Daniels was associated with agricultural products manufacturing and supply concerns, including a large feed manufacturer.

New Product

MEYERS ENTERS IRRIGATION FIELD WITH NEW PUMPS

Thirty combinations based on five pump sizes and seven engine sizes are offered in a new line of "Pressure Rain" irrigation pumps being introduced by The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co., 942 South Orange Street, Ashland, Ohio.

Although the "Pressure Rain" irrigation pumps mark the Myers entry into the irrigation field, the new line is backed by 85 years of experience by the company in the manufacture of home, farm and domestic water systems, and by several years of field testing of the new irrigation equipment.

The new line offers a pumping range from 100 to 1,800 gallons a minute, and pressure from 60 to 200 pounds. These capacities and pressures are at 80 percent of actual full throttle, insuring long engine life and lower upkeep costs, the firm states.

The "Pressure Rain" centrifugal irrigation pumps are equipped with automatic cut-off switches which stop the engine if pumping pressure falls below a set minimum and high temperature cut-off switches to prevent heating. The purchaser has a choice of skid or wheel mountings and wheel packages are available for skid mounted units. Complete operational safety features have been built into these irrigation pumps.

In addition to this new line of irrigation pumps, Myers manufactures a complete line of water systems, industrial and farm pumps, water conditioning equipment, and hand and power sprayers.

Cotton Short Course Held

Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi Extension Services sponsored their eighteenth annual cotton classing short course July 11-15 at the Midsouth Cotton Growers' Association offices in Memphis. Growers, ginners and buyers attended.

Robinson Joins Council's Sales Promotion Staff

Emmett E. Robinson, who has been director of public relations and acting head of the journalism department at Mississippi State College for Women, joined the National Cotton Council sales promotion staff on July 15.

Robinson has been director of public relations and assistant professor of journalism since 1952. He formerly headed the journalism department and was director of public relations at Howard College in Birmingham.

A native of Jewett, Texas, he attended Sam Houston State College, later obtaining his bachelor of journalism and master of journalism degrees from the University of Texas. Robinson majored in advertising and is a member of Alpha Delta Sigma, professional advertising fraternity.

The new Council staff member has been a contributor to magazines and trade journals and was assistant editor of the Texas Municipalities magazine. He is a member of the American College Public Relations Association; Association for Education in Journalism; Pi Kappa Delta, national forensic honor society; Delta Sigma Phi social fraternity; and the Columbus Kiwanis Club.

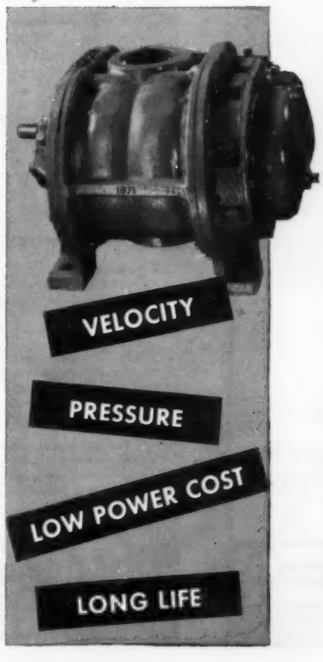
A veteran of World War II, Robinson is married and has three children. The Robinsons will live in Memphis.

Conservation Methods Pay Arizona Cotton Grower

Soil and water conservation practices have paid off for Bob Cockrill, cotton grower at Eloy, Ariz. He averages about two and three-quarters bales of cotton per acre.

All of his land has been leveled once and some of it has been re-leveled.

He has lined his irrigation ditches with concrete for water conservation and uses curved furrows to catch the water for maximum use.



Look at the **BIG 4** when you buy blowers

Economical and dependable performance in pneumatic conveying demands these Big 4 essentials in your blowers. You'll always be sure if you insist upon R-C Rotary Positive Blowers . . . the choice of leading manufacturers and operators of cotton gin equipment. Send for details in new Bulletin No. AF-154.

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• Some State Laws Still Limit Margarine

RESTRICTIONS that still hamper the sale of margarine in some states have been summarized by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the repeal of the federal tax. (See July 2 issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.)

Major state prohibitions and taxes hampering margarine follow:

California—Sale of yellow margarine in public eating places banned; license fees of $50 on wholesalers, $2 on eating places and $100 on manufacturers.

Colorado—$25 license fee, each, paid by wholesaler and manufacturer.

Idaho—10 cents tax on yellow margarine, five cents per pound on white, plus $5 retailer and $25 wholesaler license fee.

Massachusetts—50 cents annual license fee for retailer.

Minnesota—Prohibits manufacture and sale of yellow margarine and charges $1 each annual license fee for retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer. Minnesota also has a tax of 10 cents on each pound of margarine containing less than 65 percent animal fat, and on each pound containing any fats or oils other than animal or milk fats, peanut, cottonseed or corn oils.

Montana — $20 wholesale license fee and $20 and up manufacturer fee.

Nebraska—Annual license fees of $1 for retailer, $25 for wholesaler and $100 for manufacturer.

New York—$10 annual license fee for restaurants and boarding houses serving margarine.

North Carolina—$25 wholesale license fee.

North Dakota—Taxes of 20 cents per pound on yellow margarine and 10 cents on white, plus two-year fees of $2 for retailers, $5 for wholesalers and $10 for manufacturers.

Pennsylvania—Sale of yellow margarine prohibited in public eating places; license fees are $2, each, for retailer, wholesaler, manufacturer, hotel and boarding houses.

South Dakota—10 cents per pound tax on margarine.

Utah—10 cents per pound tax on yellow margarine, five cents per pound on white.

Vermont—$25 license fee for wholesaler, $2 to $100 fees for retailers.

Wisconsin—Manufacture or sale of yellow margarine is prohibited; white margarine is taxed 15 cents per pound; annual license fees are $25 for retailer, $500 for wholesaler, $1,000 for manufacturer, $25 for hotel or restaurant, $5, each, for a boarding house, bakery or confectionery, and $1 for out-of-state purchase of margarine.

This list includes only taxes or fees on margarine containing domestic fats and oils.

State institutions are prohibited from using margarine in the following states: Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, Washington and Wiconsin. California, Michigan and Nebraska permit only limited use.

Yankees Biggest Threat To Crop at Peabody

■ **COTTON PROSPECTS are good at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, but the crop's not likely to add much to the carryover. Policeman Jim Millwood hopes to get a yield of over a bale per acre—but his plantation is only two feet wide and 35 feet long. It stretches along the iron railing in the pick-up-and-park area behind the hotel. Weevils, lice and thrips have threatened the crop, but the greatest reduction in yield comes from Yankee visitors who gather bolls as souvenirs.**

New Process in Tire Cord Manufacture Exhibited

Significant changes in tire cord manufacture may result from a new tire cord twister exhibited by Deering Milliken Research Corp. at the Second International Textile Exposition at Brussels, Belgium.

The new twister takes rayon or nylon yarn directly from the manufacturer's cone or tube and produces a finished tire cord in a single process on a single spindle at a speed of 8,000 to 10,000 r.p.m. The uniformity of the product is substantially better than cords produced on conventional ring twisting.

KEEP YOUR GIN YARD FULL!
Use BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING
and they'll KEEP COMING BACK!
2 lb. weight — 21 lbs. TARE
Open weave Jute Bagging
Pretested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales
"Built to Stand the Pressure"
BELTON BAGGING CO.
Belton, South Carolina

How Kemgas Statifier Cuts Costs And Boosts Gin Production
Low Voltage Flap Control Faithfully Operates New Statifier
As long as the condenser delivers cotton to the slide, the Statifier responds with its controlled mist. Breaks or gaps in the batt release the control flap which automatically stops the mist. Very little water is needed for a 500-pound bale because a special MOYST wetting agent is used in the Statifier. This permits the slight moisture used to uniformly penetrate all of the cotton in the bale. Only one quart of this wetting agent is used in 100 gallons of water, costing between 1 and 2 cents per bale.
Write, Wire or Phone For Details Today!
Uniform Penetration With MOYST Agent
Experienced ginners everywhere know the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gins. Losses from broken ties are practically eliminated and press repairs are at a minimum. Adding controlled moisture is no longer a problem. The Kemgas Statifier sprays an automatically controlled mist of "wet water"... 8 pounds or less to the 500-pound bale. The instant the batt of cotton comes from the condenser it tilts a metal control flap mounted across the lint slide closing a mercury switch that starts and controls the gentle mist spray over the batt.
The mist control systems operate by a 24-volt unit which complies with NEC requirements. 100-gal. tank is of heavy, 18-gauge, galvanized steel. The pressure pump is of bronze and stainless steel.
Available in 4 Automatically Controlled Models
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The GINNER'S PAGE

office and yard supplies

METAL BALE TAGS

STYLE B This is the Lowndes "Standard" metal tag, shown in exact size. Available in Red, Blue, Green, Gold. This tag wraps around the bale tie.

STYLE A This is the Ennis "Duo" debossed metal tag in exact size. Available in Red, Blue, Green, Gold, Black.

STYLE C This is the Ennis "Stamped" metal tag in exact size. Available in Red, Blue, Green, Gold, Black.

QUANTITY		STYLE A	STYLE B	STYLE C	STYLE D	STYLE E
500		$12.65	$11.25	$12.00	$10.25	$12.65
1000		20.65	20.75	19.95	18.50	20.65
2000	Per M	19.65	20.25	19.00	18.00	19.65
3000	"	19.30	20.00	18.65	17.50	19.30
5000	"	18.65	19.50	18.00	16.00	18.65
10000	"	17.65	19.25	17.00	15.75	17.65
20000	"	16.95	19.00	16.30	15.50	16.95
50000	"	16.60	19.00	15.95	15.50	16.60
Over 50M	"	15.95	19.00	15.30	15.50	15.95

STYLE D This is the Lowndes "Slotted" metal tag, shown in exact size. Available in Red, Blue, Green, Gold.

STYLE E This is the "Denman" metal tag, shown in actual size. Available in Red, Blue, Green, Black or Plain Galvanized Steel.

WE CAN ALSO FURNISH: Paper Bale Tags • Gin Tickets • Checks • Ledgers • Marking Ink • Knives Cotton Hooks • Pencils • Payroll Forms • Letterheads • Printed Forms of All Kinds

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• Exportable Supplies Of Fats Are Large

THREE BILLION POUNDS of fats and oils from the U.S. are likely to be available for export annually in the next few years, it is indicated by an analysis made by E. L. Burtis, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

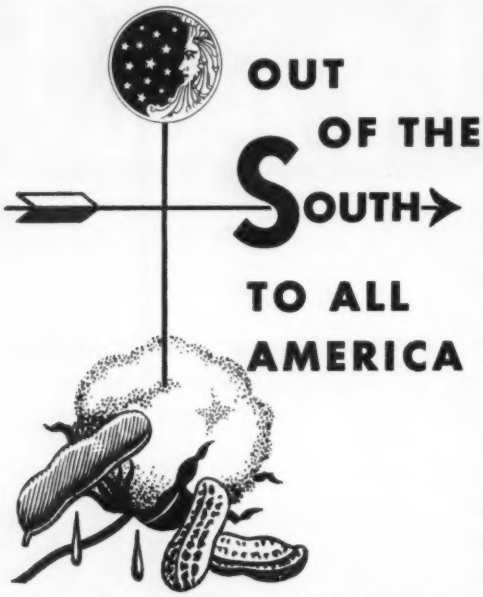
"This means," Burtis points out, "that the U.S. fats and oils industries, as a whole, will be dependent on export outlets for nearly one-fourth of their marketings."

Butris calculated that exportable supplies of edible oil and fats, including soybeans in terms of oil but excluding butter, will approximate 1.7 billion pounds during the next year or two. This will be about 20 percent of the total output of edible fats. Lard will account for about one-third of this volume, with the remainder consisting of cottonseed oil, soybeans and soybean oil.

World trade in fats and oils is likely to remain large during the next few years, he believes; but the total exportable supplies from countries other than the U.S. are not expected to show any major change from current levels.

"Estimated exportable supplies of three billion pounds or more from the U.S.," said Burtis, "added to 10.0 to 10.5 billion pounds from other countries, make a world total of 13.0 to 13.5 billion pounds annually during the next year or two. This compares with actual exports of about 14 billion pounds in 1954. The prospective decline in exportable supplies from the 1954 level is a reflection of the fact that the heavy stocks of linseed and cottonseed oils drawn upon in 1954 have been greatly reduced. An offsetting increase in world production is not foreseen.

"The smaller world supplies of linseed and linseed oil have already resulted in higher prices for these commodities in international markets. In the case of cottonseed oil, heavy exports from the U.S. were continuing in early 1955 and international prices for cottonseed and competing oils, such as soybean and peanut oils were relatively low. With some reduction from the 1954 and early 1955 level likely in exportable supplies of this type of oils, prices in international markets in the next year or two probably will average moderately higher than in early 1955."



OUT OF THE SOUTH→ TO ALL AMERICA

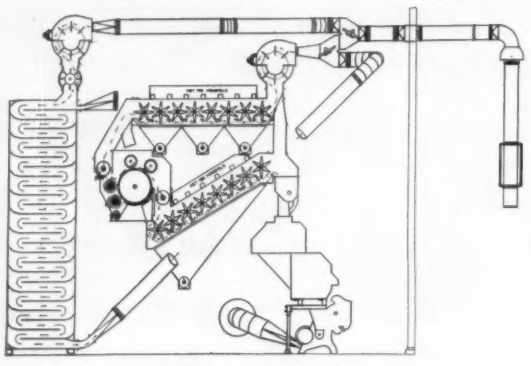
PROCTER & GAMBLE

Day after day, a constant stream of vegetable oils comes from producers throughout the South to be processed at southern Procter & Gamble plants. Tremendous quantities of these oils go into the making of Crisco, Primex, Sweetex and Flakewhite shortenings, and Puritan Oil.

The Processing done at these plants benefits countless people throughout the South. The users of our products made from south-produced oils...the many southern firms that supply P&G with services and materials . . . the P&G workers themselves. In addition, the money P&G spends on payrolls and taxes benefits every community where its plants are located.

So, out of the South—to all America—go Procter & Gamble products which are helping to build a better, more prosperous future for all.

AMERICA'S LARGEST PRODUCERS, REFINERS AND USERS OF COTTONSEED OIL



Note the hot air on the cleaners is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash and stems through the screen. Cleaners made in any number of cylinders to meet local conditions.

STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

If your gin stands and feeder extractors are in good condition, all that is needed to bring your gin plant up to date is this modern STACY cotton conditioning system.

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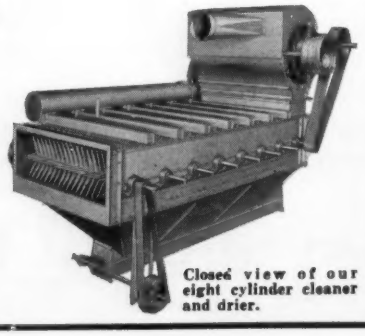
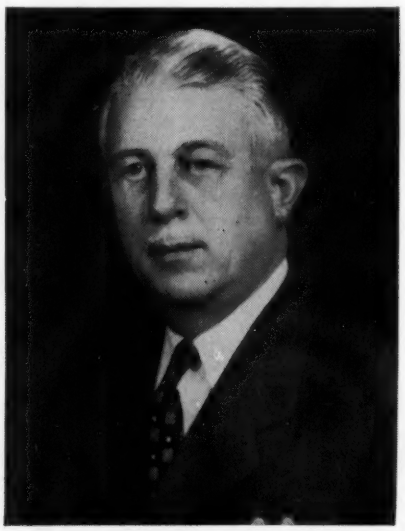


Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

Morgan Heads Committee

James L. Morgan of Waynesboro, a cotton farmer who has had experience managing a cotton gin, has been appointed chairman of the Georgia State Agricultural and Conservation Committee. John F. Bradley of Chatsworth, former chairman, has been appointed state administrative officer of the committee.



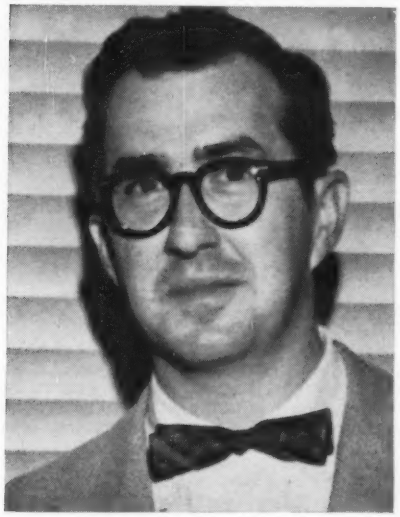
W. F. Bowld Retires

W. F. BOWLD, Memphis, retired July 1 as general manager of the Buckeye Cellulose and Specialties Division of Procter & Gamble Co. W. L. Lingle, executive vice-president of Procter & Gamble, added the responsibilities formerly held by Bowld to his other duties. Bowld, who has been with the company 35 years, will continue to serve on a part-time, special assignment basis. He joined Procter & Gamble in 1920 and became vice-president of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., a subsidiary of Procter & Gamble. He assumed his present position in 1953.

Active in community affairs, Bowld is chairman of the board of trustees of the John Gaston Hospital. He is a past president of the Engineers' Club and is a deacon in the Second Presbyterian Church.

• Carolinas Ginners Having Meetings

RECORD ATTENDANCE is expected at the district meetings of the Carolinas Ginners' Association, starting July 18 at Clemson House, Clemson, according to Clifford H. Hardy, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary-treasurer. The Clemson meeting is for District 3, South Carolina unit.



CLIFFORD H. HARDY

Hardy said that many new regulations and ginning problems will be discussed at the meetings.

W. J. Long, Jr., Garysburg, N.C., is president of the Association; C. A. Harvin, Jr., Summerton, S.C., is first vice-president; and Forrest S. Crowder, Lattimore, N.C., is second vice-president.

Dates and places for the other district meetings are:

July 25—Eastern District, North Carolina unit, will meet at 7:30 p.m. at Overton's in Rocky Mount, N.C.

July 26—District 1, South Carolina unit, will meet at 7:30 p.m. at Frank's Restaurant, Sumter, S.C.

July 28—District 2, South Carolina unit, will meet at 7:30 p.m. at Lake View Club, Orangeburg, S.C.

Aug. 15—Central District, North Carolina unit, will meet at 7:30 p.m. at City Recreation Center, Dunn, N.C.

Aug. 17—Western District, North Carolina unit, will have a luncheon meeting, starting at 10:30 a.m., at American Legion Building in Shelby, N.C.

Douglas Carroll, Retired Swift Manager, Dies

Douglas Carroll, Harlingen, Texas, retired manager of the Swift & Co. oil mill there, died July 10. Carroll had been with Swift for 37 years when he retired last year, and became manager of the Harlingen mill in 1938, the year it was built. He started work with the firm as a clerk in 1917, later serving as cashier and seed buyer before becoming a manager.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Jewel Carroll, Harlingen; four sisters, Mrs. T. P. Remy, Los Angeles, Calif., Mrs. Helen Hunt, Waco, Mrs. Welda Mae Norris, Waco, and Mrs. E. A. McCullough, Midland; and two brothers, R. H. Carroll, Houston, and Zeddie Carroll, Waco.

Committees Study Water And Cotton Problems

California's legislature has committees studying problems of cotton and water supplies in order to make recommendations to the 1957 session.

Senator Robert I. Montgomery of Kings County heads a special three man senate committee on cotton problems. The other members are Senators James A. Cobey of Merced and Madera Counties and John A. Murdy of Orange County.

The weighing of cottonseed and changes in the method of taxing cotton are expected to be two main items to be probed by the committee. These subjects caused considerable controversy during the recently adjourned session of the legislature.

Senator J. Howard Williams of Tulare County is the chairman of the joint legislative committee on water problems.

Finns Buying Oil Meal

Finland imported 82,367 tons of oil cake and meal during the seven months ended in May, USDA reports, and licenses have been issued for 4,400 more tons to be imported from European countries. Finland also is committed to buy other tonnage of meal from the Soviet Union, Argentina and Rumania. Purchases from the U.S. are curtailed by lack of dollar exchange.

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• MECHANICAL SCREW PRESSES
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• SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANTS
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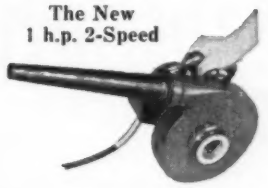
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Cleans faster and better
Reduces fire hazards
Prevents overheating
Saves time and labor
We will send one for FREE TRIAL.
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141- and 176-Saw Change-Over Equipment
BUTTERS IMPROVED AUTOMATIC LINTER SAW SHARPENING MACHINES FOR 141 OR 176 SAWS
Produces More Lint Cut Per Saw
LINTER SAWS . . . DROP-FORGED STEEL RIB GRATE FALLS . . . STEEL RAKE HEADS . . . SAW MANDRELS . . . BALL BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BOARDS
PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS
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Blaw-Knox Names Wingard As Project Engineer

Appointment of Milton Rex Wingard to the position of project engineer, fats and oils department, is announced by Keator McCubbin, manager of the chemical plants division, Midwest headquarters in Chicago, of the Blaw-Knox Co.

In his new assignment, Wingard will be in charge of sales and contract execution on all solvent extraction activities of the fats and oils department. The Blaw-Knox Co. is one of the leading international designers and builders of plants for extraction of oils from soybeans, cottonseed, flaxseed, animal fats, and other oil-bearing materials.

Wingard, a graduate of the University of Akron, 1942, joined Blaw-Knox as a research engineer at its engineering experiment station., Ann Arbor, Mich., after three years with the U.S. Army Air Force during World War II. From 1948 to 1951 he was head of the station, at which time he was in charge of all laboratory and pilot plant operation.

This work led to the development of the Blaw-Knox Rotocel system for extracting oils from vegetable seeds and prepressed cake. Plants having processing capacity of more than 1,500,000 tons of vegetable seed annually have been built to date using the Rotocel system.

Since 1951 Wingard has worked as a process engineer at the chemical plants division home office in Pittsburgh and as district engineer for the same division at Western headquarters, Tulsa, Okla. In these posts he has obtained extensive experience in atomic energy, petroleum, petrochemicals, chlor-alkali, resins, plastics, and general chemicals.

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MODERN STEEL STORAGE

All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible

BUILDINGS

For—

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• SOY BEANS

• PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected

Confer with us on your storage problems

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G. T. Meriwether, Manager Of Plainview Mill, Dies

Friends throughout the industry have been saddened by the death of G. T. Meriwether, 33, manager of Western Cottonoil Co. mill at Plainview, Texas, on July 4. Meriwether had been in the hospital for a rest but his condition had not been considered serious.

Services were held at Plainview July 5 with burial in Plainview Cemetery.

Meriwether was a member of the Church of Christ. He was a member of the Plainview Lions Club, Rodeo Association and a director of the Plainview Fat Stock Show.

He and Miss Doris Sams were married at Plainview in 1941. She and their two children, Susan and George Thomas III, survive.

Other survivors are his mother, Mrs. George T. Meriwether of Lockney; three brothers, Raymond Meriwether of Lockney, Carl Meriwether of Las Cruces, and Austin B. Meriwether of Lockney; and a sister, Mrs. Lewis K. Sherman of Lockney.

Officers Named by Group

Officers have been elected by the Lamb County Ginners' Cotton Classing Office Association, an organization formed to obtain cotton classing services in the area around Littlefield, Texas.

R. A. Reed, Fieldton, is president; Claude Gage, Fairview, vice-president; and Jack Straw, Olton, secretary-treasurer. Directors include: Doyle Turner, Pleasant Valley; W. M. Kesey, Spade; Drew Watkins, Sudan; Hugo Kinkler, Littlefield; and the officers.

Exchange Office Moved

Mrs. M. Rascoe, secretary-treasurer, Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange, Oklahoma City, has announced that the exchange office has moved to 244 American National Building.

CALENDAR

Conventions - Meetings - Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18

• **Aug. 29-30-31—National Soybean Processors' Association and American Soybean Association combined conventions Netherlands Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati George M. Strayer, Strayer Farms, Hudson, Iowa, executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer, American Association; R. G. Houghtlin, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, president, National Processors.**

• **Sept. 7-8-9—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, and Blackland Experiment Station, Temple, Texas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.**

• **Dec. 15-16—Cotton Production Conference sponsored by National Cotton Council. Hotel Peabody, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis.**

1956

• **Jan. 30-31—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Biloxi, Miss. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.**

• **March 26-27-28—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Ed H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 7985), Dallas.**

• **April 9-10—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.**

• **May 21-22—National Cottonseed Products Association convention. Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas. John F. Moloney, 19 S. Cleveland Street, Memphis 4, secretary-treasurer.**

California Gins Electing Officers and Directors

California cooperative gins are holding annual meetings of their membership. Recent elections include the following:

C. L. Mills, Lyman Griswold and L. E. Hansen were re-elected to the board of directors of Central Valley Cooperative, Hanford. Ray Noland is manager.

John Nunes, president, and E. G. Robinson, R. R. Hamblin and W. T. Hurlburt were re-elected to the board of directors of Island Cooperative Gin, Lemoore. Fred Bergier was elected to the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Steve Fetterly.

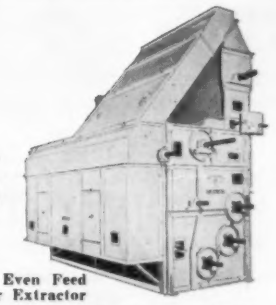
James Ensslin, formerly manager of Dos Palos Cooperative Gin, was named manager of Island Cooperative Gin succeeding W. C. Campbell, resigned.

Joe F. Cotta, Edgar Wheat, John Simas, Richard Gomes and Tom Dighiera were re-elected to the board of directors of Laton Cooperative Gin. Robert J. Helm was re-named manager.

Forrest Howes, S. F. Lang, Dave Pinkham, James Swall, Vern Dailey and Vernon Sims were re-elected to the board of directors of Sequoia Cooperative Gin, Visalia.

HINCKLEY

This Even Feed Bur Extractor has a raw overflow conveyor working over feeding rolls which eliminates the possibility of flooding too much cotton through the machine, regardless of how fast cotton is being sucked off the wagon.



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STOP GIN FIRES with ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS

Tramp iron (stray metal) is the ginner's greatest enemy. It damages expensive equipment, causes down-time, reduces production. But its biggest threat is that it is often the cause of costly gin fires. In fact, a recent survey by Factory Mutual Insurance engineers showed that *tramp iron was responsible for 79% of all fires in opener and picker rooms!*

You can prevent gin fires by installing Eriez Permanent Non-Electric (Alnico V) magnets. And you'll increase production . . . reduce downtime . . . save on equipment repair. Eriez magnets are so efficient at removing tramp iron that they are heartily endorsed by insurance companies and *result in lowered premium rates for their user.*

ERIEZ

All Eriez magnets are non-electric, self-contained. They operate without any wires or attachments; are quickly installed on new or existing equipment. There is no operating cost — first cost is the last. Magnetic power is guaranteed indefinitely.

Eriez representatives are located throughout the cotton belt. For free bulletin on Eriez magnets for ginning uses, write to Eriez Manufacturing Company, 78U Magnet Drive, Erie, Pa.

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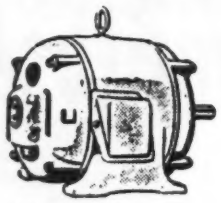

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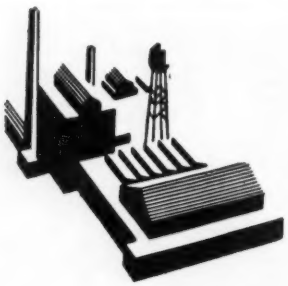

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laugh it off

The young husband wrote home from his new job, saying: "Made foreman — feather in my cap."

A few weeks later he wrote again saying: "Made manager—another feather in my cap."

After some weeks he wrote again, saying: "Fired — send money for train fare."

His wife unfeelingly telegraphed back: "Use feathers and fly home."

• • •

The old lady was teaching the Sunday School class. "There are many men and women in Heaven," she said.

"Why don't we see pictures of men angels with beards then?" asked little Marian.

"That," replied the teacher as she thought of some of the men she had known, "is because most of them get there by such a close shave."

• • •

An old New Englander was remarkedly well informed, but so very lazy that the new pastor asked him how he had contrived to learn so much.

He replied: "I just heard it—here and there—and was too lazy to forget it."

• • •

A professor was lecturing his physics class. "If molecules can be split into atoms and the atoms split into electrons, can the electrons be broken down any further?"

"I don't know," said a student, "but a sure way to find out would be to mail some of them in a Christmas package marked 'fragile.'"

• • •

"Aren't you ashamed to have your wife support you by taking in washing."

"Well, to tell you the truth, yes. But what can I do? She's too ignorant to do anything else."

• • •

Bus driver: All right back there?

Feminine voice: No, wait till I get my clothes on.

Three people were trampled in the rush to the rear of the bus to see a girl get on with a bundle of laundry.

• • •

"Say, waiter, this steak isn't very tender."

"If it's affection you want, sir, you'll have to speak to the cashier."

• • •

A bride and bridegroom came down to breakfast in the hotel where they had spent the first night of their honeymoon.

"Now, be casual and offhand and they won't know we're newly-weds," cautioned the groom.

While he studied the menu, his bride gave her order to the waiter. "Tea and toast without butter, please."

Whereupon her husband exclaimed in a voice everyone in the place could hear: "Good Heavens, is that all you eat for breakfast?"

• • •

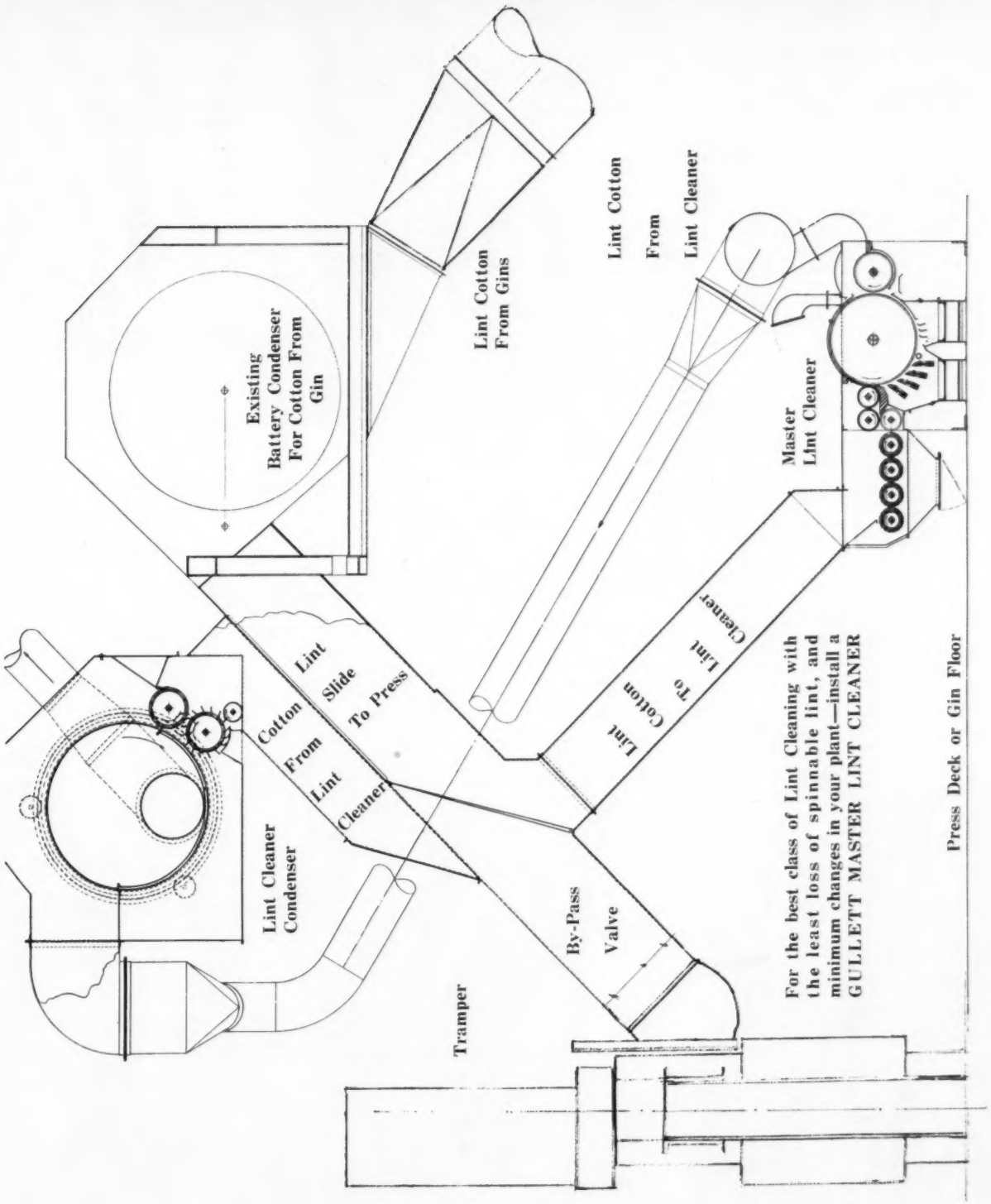
BINKS—"He laughs best who laughs last."

SKINKS—"Yes, but what a reputation he gets for being dumb!"

• • •

An old-timer, who, when asked his opinion of a woman who padded her figure here, falsified it there and camouflaged it elsewhere, replied, "It's a sham dame."

GULLETT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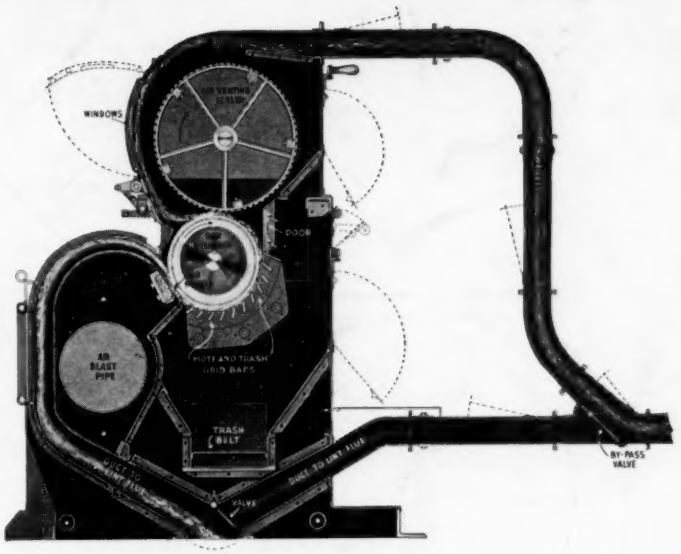

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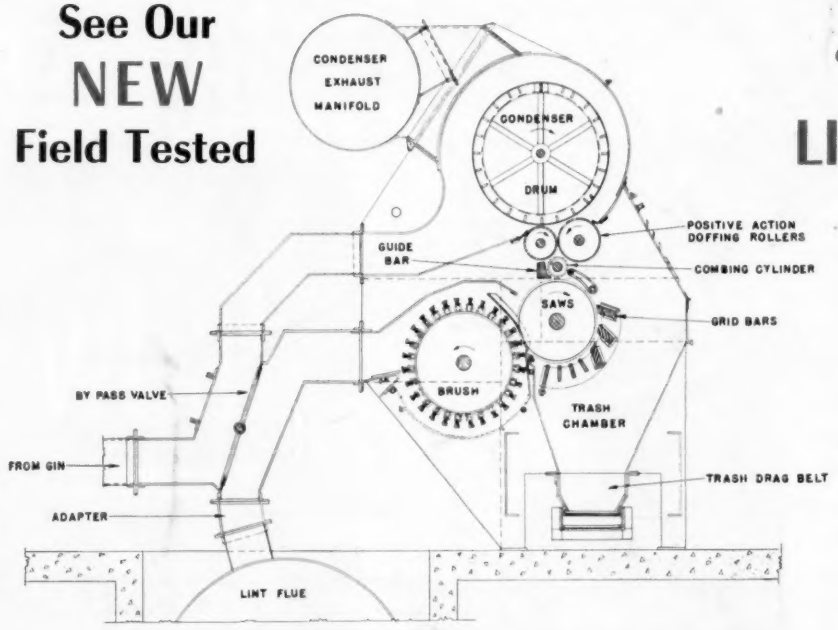

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